Daily Report

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President Bush's Trip to Poland, Hungary Viewed

AU2007165289 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 14 Jul 89 p 4

[Shkelqim Beqari article: "Bush's Support for Reforms in Poland, Hungary"]

[Text] Concluding his visits to Poland and Hungary, U.S. President Bush assessed the successes with a high dose of euphoria. The U.S. press termed his visit as "historic," adding that it would open up a new era in European developments.

The fact that Bush selected these two countries for his tour is significant and is related precisely to their internal political and economic developments. The reforms in those two countries have been carried out recently at a much more rapid pace than in the Soviet Union. In Poland, the parliamentary election system has been reformed within a very brief time and provides for a plurality of candidates, including those from the opposition. The latter, in fact, challenged the official party candidates and won a majority in the Polish Sejm. The Solidarnity trade union organization has officially won its right to existence and participation in power. In Hungary, too, preparations are currently under way to constitutionally legalize a multiparty system. Other reforms pertain to the growing ascendency of private property, the decentralization of the economy, political pluralism, and so forth.

Bush strove to provide detailed support to all components of the reforms. Immediately after arriving in Poland, he offered his congratulations for the "democratic reforms which, if deepened, will ensure the revival of the Polish nation." He had in mind the irreversible process of reforms in the economic as well as the political fields. Jaruzelski assured Bush: "You will see a Poland that is resolutely following the road of political, economic, and social reforms." In Poland itself, the deepening of the reform processes was made conditional on American aid. This has not been lacking, but more is wanted. Poland has an external debt of $39 billion and this exerts strong pressure on all economic structures and is reflected in constant price increases, inflation, cost of living increases, unemployment, and so forth. The United States signed an agreement providing for a postponement of the repayment of various loans. In the newly-elected Sejm, Bush promised a $115 million aid package for Poland and said he would recommend that the World Bank provide two more credit lines totaling $325 million. The granting of most-favored-nation status in trade was also of considerable importance. Exploiting Poland's great economic difficulties, Bush insisted that the American aid should be used in the way desired by the United States. This aid will go primarily to the private sector, to further revive and extend it throughout the country. The declaration "Poland is not alone" was accompanied by a mention of the difficulties and numerous sacrifices that the Poles themselves will have to face in the future.

Bush also met Lech Walesa, the leader of Solidarity. The venue he chose for this meeting to publicly demonstrate his support, not unintentionally, was Gdansk, the native city of this trade union. The political reform that resulted in the April agreement on the legalization of this trade union was termed by Bush to have been a positive step that will further promote the renewed U.S.-Polish relations. However, Lech Walesa, for his part, did stress the need for American economic aid as a key to Poland's progress.

As in Poland, the theme of Bush's discussions in Hungary, too, was the question of economic and political reforms. Even before the visit, the Hungarian minister of foreign affairs declared that Hungary had set great hopes on it. Bush's enthusiasm was even greater: "I believe in Hungary, in its ability to achieve success in its reforms. I am here to offer partnership." This pertains more to the political aspect of the reforms, without neglecting the economic aspect. Bush discussed these developments in detail with Reszo Nyers, the party leader, Karoly Grosz, the party general secretary, and Prime Minister Nemeth, as well as leaders of the opposition. They assured Bush that the reforms are irreversible. The U.S. President poured out the rage of international capitalism against the Marxist theory at the Karl Marx University of Budapest. There he extolled the capitalist values: decentralization of the economy, the dominance of private property, and the revitalization of monopoly capital, and committed himself to help in "exporting Western capitalism."

In Hungary, Bush provided new quality to the subject of economic and financial aid. In addition to help for the private sector to the tune of $25 million, he promised easier conditions for the transfer of Western high technology and sophisticated equipment. The question of most-favored-nation status for an indefinite period will be discussed by the U.S. Congress, on condition that Hungary liberalize its emigration laws. But Hungary itself took an even bigger step in further promoting the reforms. It accepted an American offer to send to Hungary volunteers from the infamous Peace Corps. These will work in agriculture and the private sector of Hungary in 1990-91. This is the first time that members of this corps, created by President Kennedy in 1961, will be working in an East European country.

Bush considers that these aforementioned visits are also beneficial to American-Soviet relations. He even consulted Gorbachev, who welcomed the support given by the United States to the reforms in East Europe, which may be considered to benefit at the same time his own capitalist perestroyka and the preservation of hegemony through bourgeois liberalism.

Reduction of Tension Viewed as 'Euphoria'

AU2007135489 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 15 Jul 89 p 4

[Candidate of Sciences Elmas Leci article: "The Euphoria of the Superpowers in the Reduction of Tension"]

[Excerpts] Exploiting the reduction of tension or the mitigation of certain local conflicts, the bourgeois and revisionist propaganda is clamoring about a so-called

historic turning point in international relations. Various agreements reached on local conflicts, such as on Afghanistan, the Angolan question, Cambodia, Namibia, and so forth, continue to be interpreted as being the result of a particular effort by the superpowers concerning the international situation. [passage omitted]

The peoples undoubtedly welcome real steps toward the reduction of tension in areas of conflict, and they are genuinely interested in the consolidation of this trend in the interest of the peoples and sovereign countries. However, a careful analysis of facts and events shows that we are still far removed from genuine security and a stable peace. It is true that an agreement was reached on Afghanistan and that the Soviet occupying forces were compelled to withdraw from that country, but the crisis has not been resolved. The Soviet forces have left the country, but Soviet advisers have remained and are in charge of the war against the resistance. An agreement was reached concerning the withdrawal of Euromissiles, and this is a positive development, but the question of the modernization of short range missiles has now cropped up, while the question of intercontinental missiles is not mentioned at all. The problems concerning weapons are the subject of interbloc negotiations involving both NATO and the Warsaw Pact, which are directed by the two superpowers. The United States and the Soviet Union are considering the interests of their continued military presence in Europe, and are not concerned about the question of securing peace and of removing the danger of war on the continent. As far as nuclear and conventional arsenals are concerned, Europe remains the major area of concentration for the military forces and military arsenals of the superpowers, within striking range of strategic nuclear weapons, and under the constant threat of new arms races of this kind, of "military compensation" and "weapons of the future."

Some reductions of forces and weapons have been made by the Soviet Union in the European countries of the Warsaw Pact, but the Soviet military might in these countries remains considerable. President Bush has proposed a reduction of American and Soviet forces in European countries, citing a figure of 275,000 for each side. This means legitimizing the control of Europe by a Soviet-American force of over half a million. [passage omitted]

The United States and the Soviet Union are interested in concealing the reality of rising tensions in other areas of the world and the complication of numerous international problems. Detente and the spirit of negotiations now characterizing the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union is intended to create a new "peaceful" image of their imperialist policy and strategy. This image is intended to raise the political prestige of the superpowers, which has been impaired as a result of the arms race, their rivalry for domination and hegemony, and their interference in various regions of the world. The superpowers are also compelled to change their policies because of the economic factor. The distribution of forces around the globe and various local conflicts have been a heavy burden on their budgets. The withdrawal of some forces and the settlement of some local conflicts releases military funds, which are transferred to the economic sphere. On the other hand, new ways are found to exercise control over countries involved in conflicts.

Judging from the international situation, contradictions, and the existing or newly-created hearths of tension in the world, which are essentially a consequence of the policies of the superpowers, it is obvious that their expansionist and hegemonistic aims continue to be a trend in their policy and that of the military blocs that they control. The superpowers are seeking to induce euphoria and create illusions concerning the reduction of international tension in order to conceal the dangerous reality of their hegemonistic strategy and policy. The peoples and sovereign states aspire to be free and independent, emancipated from all forms of imperialist domination and influence. However, the present situation dictates the need to join the efforts, desires, and will of the peoples, this being the real determining factor in reducing tension and in creating a genuine spirit of understanding between the peoples.

Zhivkov Greets Jaruzelski on Election Result

AU2007201189 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has sent a telegram to the Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski congratulating him on his election as president of Poland. The telegram states that his confirmation in this supreme state post is an expression of the deep respect and recognition that Comrade Jaruzelski enjoys as an outstanding statesman, who has made an exceptionally great contribution to the construction and renewal of socialism in Poland.

Good wishes are offered for robust health and new successes in his highly responsible work, and confidence is expressed that Bulgarian-Polish relations will develop and deepen in the interest of our two fraternal peoples and of peace, security, and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

Foreign Affairs Ministry on Talks With Turkey

AU2007182689 Sofia BTA in English 1749 GMT 20 Jul 89

["The Only Civilized Way for Resolving the Problems Between Bulgaria and Turkey are Equitable Talks—Statement by Bulgarian Foreign Ministry Spokesman"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 20 (BTA)—In connection with the statement of the spokesman of the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs of July 19, this year, the spokesman of the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs said the following:

In accordance with its principled policy for building of atmosphere of trust, good-neighbour relations and cooperation with the neighboring countries Bulgaria has expressed a number of times its readiness for dialogue with Turkey with a view to normalizing and developing their bilateral relations. Let us recall the statement of State Council President Mr Todor Zhivkov in which he confirmed once again that "as far as the real problems of our relations are concerned, inherited and new ones, we are ready, on the basis of international realities, to discuss them on all levels, as we have done till the present". In this spirit State Council President Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed readiness, through the Turkish ambassador in Sofia, for a meeting with Mr Kenan Evren, president of Turkey, or with Prime Minister Mr Turgut Ozal.

This approach is in accordance with the goodwilled voice of other countries, which also view the bilateral talks as a means for lessening of the political tension which have occurred not due to our fault. In this connection we value especially the efforts and the role of the Soviet diplomacy through whose mediation preconditions for a top-level dialogue have been created.

Addresses and opinions were exchanged on the organizing of bilateral meeting between Mr Todor Zhivkov, State Council president of Bulgaria, and Mr Turgut Ozal, prime minister of Turkey. It was agreed that this meeting will be preceded by a preparatory meeting of deputy foreign affairs ministers, which on the insistence of the Turkish authorities was to have a confidential character.

The Bulgarian part proposed that the top-level meeting would take place on July 3-4 this year in a neutral country or near the Bulgaro-Turkish border. The Turkish side proposed that it would take place on 25-26 July in Vienna, so that there would be sufficient time for its preparation and that the deputy ministers would meet on July 19-21. We accepted this proposal. It was agreed that all existing problems in bilateral relations would be discussed at the meeting and that mutually acceptable solutions would be sought, i.e. that the meeting would be held with an open agenda.

The agreement reached for a dialogue raised hopes about bringing of bilateral relations out of their present state. Our country did serious and responsible preparation for these negotiations aiming at the all-round normalization of the situation.

To our great regret, however, Turkey refused the agreed meetings by yesterday's statement of the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman.

Turkey brings strange arguments and reasons for the termination of the dialogue.

The Bulgarian side is accused of raising hopes about a bilateral meeting which is to take place and about informing of this meeting the official representatives of a great Western country. But didn't the Turkish side constantly tell through the mass media of the mediatory mission of the Soviet ambassador in Ankara. It is true that the Soviet side showed the maximum of goodwill to promote the dialogue, but Turkey tried to use to its own interests these efforts and engage its Western allies in its short-sighted anti-Bulgarian policy.

The real reason due to which the Turkish side is terminating the preparations for the negotiations is that it is not ready for an honest, equal and constructive talk with Bulgaria at which mutually beneficial solutions of the problems of bilateral relations would be sought. It is obvious that by negotiations Ankara understands a situation in which the other side will fully accept the dictatorial and absurd Turkish pretences not only to the detriment of its own national interests but to the detriment of common sense, too. It is also apparent that the readiness for negotiations which was declared for an instant had only been a manoeuvre for delusion of public opinion, including that in Turkey itself. At the same time it obviously stakes on wide-scale propaganda initiatives on an international plan, the overt aim of which is to internationalize Turkish pretences and discredit Bulgaria.

The approach of confrontation of the Turkish side found an expression in open and rude belligerent threats, unadmissible not only in intergovernmental relations, but also within the framework of human ethics. Apparently emotions and passions which are bad advisers in policy take priority to common sense. Turkey refuses to fulfill its obligations and declared the agreements reached with the January 1988 Belgrade protocol as "still-born".

Obviously some circles in Turkey rely on the short-sighted assessment that their position is a winning one. Time will show if that is true and to what extent. But even now it is obvious to every unbiased observer, that the anachronic policy of pressure and unwillingness for a civilized dialogue between two sovereign states shows the real pan-Turkish aims and intentions of Turkey towards Bulgaria.

As far as Bulgaria is concerned, we firmly and steadily observe our laws which give our Bulgarian citizens the right to leave their country and come back to it freely. This fully corresponds to the international agreements adopted by the countries participant in the common European process. The Bulgarian citizens must know, too, that if there is an obstacle to the free realization of this legal right, it won't come from the Bulgarian Government.

Bulgaria invariably confirms its readiness for a frank and open dialogue though which the real problems will be solved which have arisen with the deterioration of bilateral relations with Turkey. Alongside with that we are expecting that the deeds of realism and political wisdom will prevail in Ankara's policy. We call on the Turkish side to take a realistic position and pursue the course of equal negotiations, without preliminary conditions, without attempts for dictation, which corresponds to the lasting interests of the two countries, to peace and stability in the Balkans and in Europe.

Party Work in Khaskovo Regarding Muslim Issue

AU2007172389 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Jul 89 pp 1,2

[Vanyo Stoilov report: "Frankly, in an Attacking Manner, Without Compromises"]

[Excerpts] Khaskovo, 18 July—Since the end of May the situation in Khaskovo Oblast has been unusual. A large part of the population has been engulfed by the psychosis to leave the country. Many people abandoned their workplaces without any reason for doing so. A hostile propaganda campaign developed. Some 25,000 workers from other regions came to the oblast to wait for their foreign travel passports without working in the meantime. Confusion engulfed the Bulgarian Muslims. Despite the fact that a massive violation of the public order was not allowed, the situation that emerged was complicated.

The truth is that at the beginning of all this no attempt was made to conduct party-political work under the conditions that emerged. Furthermore, old weaknesses appeared. Within a brief period of time, and under pressure, the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] Oblast and Municipal Committees had to amend their activity and direct it in a new direction. [passage omitted]

It was necessary not to begin a campaign, but to introduce a fundamental change in the methods and means of the party-political work. On 12 June the Bureau of the BCP Oblast Committee and Mincho Yovchev, first secretary of the committee, issued an appeal to the oblast's Communists and labor committees. The appeal frankly outlined the situation, without any half-truths or glossing over, and pointed out the main tasks. Those tasks have not changed: waging a struggle against the psychosis to leave the country and maintaining an exemplary public order and a normal pace of economic life.

In such situations the worst thing is to await instructions "from the top," and thus waste time. Many party organizations in the oblast had already conducted meetings. Most of them were attended by the most responsible party and state officials of Khaskovo Oblast. The word attended is incorrect, because the meetings turned into heated discussions of many party issues. This is a part of the dialogue with the working people which is taking place here. It is characterized by its frank character and attacking nature. Mistakes are not being glossed over, and the main requirement is strictly pointed out: to continue the work and to prevent violation of the public order.

In the past we also used to talk a lot about the individual's work. Now, under the unusual conditions, its advantages clearly emerged, especially against the background of the fact that the combat ability of certain primary party organizations in the southern regions sharply decreased. Dozens of Communists also succumbed to the psychosis and decided to travel. Therefore political detachments have been established in 12 municipalities. They included workers on the payroll of the BCP municipal committees and noted public figures. In addition, many party workers from the municipalities in the northern part of the oblast, where the situation is relatively calm, have been attracted to the detachments. Thus, the cadres cannot only accumulate, but also share experiences. The assignment of associates of the BCP Oblast Committee, who directly assist and lead the party-political work in certain regions, has been continuing for more than 40 days. [passage omitted]

Yordan Kavalov, secretary of the BCP Momchilgrad Municipal Committee, says:

"Our political detachment has 34 members, and includes a counterpropaganda task force. Now we understand how greatly we have underestimated this issue. With the assistance of the Kurdzhali political education club we prepared video programs, which we are showing at the

city's festival hall. We firmly decided to keep the schools open during the new school year, even if fewer children will attend." [passage omitted]

Vasil Vasilev, commander of the Kazanluk detachment, says:

"Our detachment has 80 members, people from the "Arsenal" State Enterprise in Kazanluk. Most of them are Communists, and many have a higher education. This is so because in addition to guarding the peaceful work of the local population and maintaining the public order, we also develop active political work among the local population. Everyone can ask us anything; the members of the detachment are prepared, as are the region's mayors and party workers. [passage omitted]

Of course, there is no place for complacency. We have already gained experience in party-political work, carried out under unusual conditions, and we must continue in the same attacking manner. Therefore the Bureau of the BCP Khaskovo Oblast Committee constantly reviews the accumulated experience and does everything possible to utilize it practically.

Bulgaro-Yugoslav Commission on Transport Meets
AU2007134989 Sofia BTA in English
1250 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] Sofia, July 20 (BTA)—Mr Petko Danchev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian part of the Intergovernmental Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, received Mr Petar Radenovic, deputy federal secretary of transport and communications of Yugoslavia, who is heading a delegation for the fourth session of the Bulgaro-Yugoslavian Commission on Transport.

They discussed questions of the cooperation in all kinds of transport and the opportunities for its further broadening and deepening. In the future the cooperation will develop on the base of integration especially in the sphere of railroad and automotive transport. They discussed also the building up of joint companies, the application of new technologies in the branch, joint use of capacities.

Talks Conclude
AU2007202089 Sofia BTA in English
1904 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] Sofia, July 20 (BTA)—Today the fourth session ended of the Bulgaro-Yugoslavian Commission on Transport under the Intergovernmental Committee on Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

An analysis was made of present cooperation in this branch and initiatives were mapped out for its further development.

It is planned that new forms of joint activity be used between the two countries' transport companies, which will develop on mutually advantageous basis through setting of companies and joint enterprises and companies, through cooperation in the production of transport mechanization and the participation in the markets of third countries.

Assessing that Bulgaria and Yugoslavia are major transport passage-ways between Europe, the Middle East and Africa, the commission decided on the development of a new cooperation scheme. Its improvement by efficient forms will bring to the increase of transit transport along this passage and to the improvement of transport services.

Particular attention was rendered to the further building and improvement of the two countries' transport infrastructure, to the carrying of a unified tariff policy in railway transport, and to the projecting and construction of the part of the Trans-European Highway North-South on the territory of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. There will be a consortium for joint production of carriages and locomotives and a survey will be made on the possibilities to construct new railways and international ways on the two countries' territory.

State Rail Chief Comments on Belgrade Meeting
AU1807170289 Sofia BTA in English
1603 GMT 18 Jul 89

["Inter-Balkan Railway Cooperation"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 18 (BTA)—The opportunities for more active cooperation among the railway systems of the Balkan countries and for its further upgrading were discussed at a meeting held in Belgrade recently.

Mr Veselin Pavlov, director general of the Bulgarian State Railways (BDZ), made the following statement for the BTA on the results of the meeting:

"The Balkan countries' railway systems seek still more vigorous cooperation. With a view to a further improvement of their contacts with the other European countries and to increasing the number of passengers using the domestic and the international rail services, the Balkan countries are seeking to upgrade the comfort of travel. It has been decided to study the opportunity of separating international from domestic services. That would result in more adequate connections and in conforming the frequency of services and the stopping of trains on the routes depending on the passengers' requirements.

"Special tourist-, worker- and youth-carrying services will be put on, with catering services and other conveniences available on the trains.

"High-speed trains will go into operation running between the capitals and other major cities in the Balkan countries. In their comfort, these high-speed trains will be on a par with Eurocity, the best trains in Europe.

"Rail travel would be much more comfortable if trains had to spend less time at border stations, if passengers went through passport and customs control while the trains were in transit from one border station to another. The introduction in all Balkan states of information systems for traffic control and services and their link-up with the Hermes all-European system would be conducive to this end.

"It was agreed at the meeting to start work on the unification of the programmes for the development of the railway systems of all Balkan states, paying particular attention to track electrification and signals. The working out of uniform rail freight charges by the Balkan railways is being discussed.

"The Belgrade meeting contributes to the promotion of inter-Balkan good-neighbour relations," Mr Veselin Ivanov said.

Najibullah Sends Letter of Thanks to Zhivkov

AU2007201789 Sofia BTA in English 1907 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] Sofia, July 20 (BTA)—Mr Petur Tanchev, first vice State Council president received today Mr Mehrabudin Paktiaval, the ambassador extraordinary and envoy plenipotentiary of Afghanistan, at his request. The ambassador handed a message from Mr Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Republic, to Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] and State Council president.

The message expresses the thankfulness for the cooperation and help which Bulgaria renders Afghanistan in the economic, social and political sphere.

Ovcharov Optimistic on 1989 Plan Fulfillment

AU2007165589 Sofia BTA in English 1618 GMT 20 Jul 89

["Bulgarian Economy During the First Half of 1989"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 20 (BTA)—There are prerequisites for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the indices underlying the Law for the State Plan for the Techno-Scientific and Socioeconomic Development of Bulgaria during this year, said today Mr Stoyan Ovcharov, minister of economy and planning, at the joint session of the Permanent Commissions on Socioeconomic Development and of the People's Councils and Local Self-management of the National Assembly with the participation of the leaderships of the parliament's other commissions. He made an assessment of the fulfillment of the state tasks during the first half of the year and spoke of the problems which should be solved by the end of 1989. The minister expressed his satisfaction with the achieved growth on basic qualitative and quantitative indices during the first 6 months of this year compared to the same period of 1988, of the higher social labour productivity, outpacing the growth of the working salary fund and of the work related to material resources reduction.

He drew the attention to the fact that the good results are achieved in the conditions of structural and technological changes which are complex in their character, in the conditions of deep changes in the organization of social life. The difficulties connected with the insufficiency of manpower in some of the country's regions also had an impact on the fulfillment of the plan indices.

Mr Stoyan Ovcharov drew the deputies' attention to some issues the solution of which will add to the all-round image of the new organization of economic life. The accent was placed on the transformations in agriculture and the foodstuffs industry, on the reforms of wholesale prices. The need was pointed out of busy activities for the overcoming of some old and new objective and subjective difficulties, of flexibility, complied with the concrete and permanently changing conditions, of the undertaking of all necessary initiatives to avoid the waste of the good crop.

During the discussions different opinions were expressed on concrete problems of individual sectors and enterprises in the country. The common thing about all of them was the wish to seek efficient solutions of the pending problems.

Making a generalization of the discussion on this joint session, Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the standing Commission on Socioeconomic Development, backed the positive assessments of the fulfillment of the plan indices during the first six months of the year. He also expressed the opinion that the change to a qualitatively new growth is done rather slowly, that the production quality still does not meet the requirements, that the efficiency of capital investments is low.

Committee for Culture Elects New Leadership

AU2007134889 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] The 12th plenum of the Committee for Culture was held today. Organizational matters were discussed, and a new leadership was elected.

The chairman of the committee is Georgi Robev, chairman of the Bulgarian Musicians Union. The first deputy chairman is Ivan Milushev, and the deputy chairmen are: Lyudmil Staykov, chairman of the "Bulgarian Cinematography" Creative and Economic Association; Slav Khristov Karaslavov, director of the publishing house of the Fatherland Front National Council; and Valentin Karamanchev, chairman of the "Bulgarian Book and Press" Creative and Economic Association. The chief secretary is Stefan Ganev.

Jakes Meets With PLO's Yasir 'Arafat 20 Jul

LD2007192789 Prague CTK in English 1817 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] Prague July 20 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and Chairman of the National Front Milos Jakes today received Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Executive Committee and Palestine President Yasir 'Arafat, who arrived here on a short working visit earlier in the day.

During a cordial and friendly discussion Yasir 'Arafat stressed that the PLO will continue pursuing its flexible and at the same time principled political line, which is aimed at ensuring the implementation of the legitimate national rights for the Palestinian people. He thanked the people of Czechoslovakia for the traditional aid and solidarity given to the Palestinians especially in connection with the current uprising in the Israeli-occupied territories.

Milos Jakes pointed out that Czechoslovakia's foreign policy with regard to the further development of the Middle East conflict will continue to be based on the concept of a collective settlement by calling an international conference attended by all sides concerned, including the PLO and Israel and the U.N. Security Council permanent members. He appreciated the realistic policy of the PLO leadership and voiced full support for it.

'Arafat Departs Prague

LD2107093189 Prague CTK in English 0833 GMT 21 Jul 89

[Text] Prague July 21 (CTK)—Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Executive Committee and Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat ended a short working visit to Czechoslovakia and left Prague last night.

Jakes Receives Visiting Afghan Official 20 Jul

LD2007184689 Prague CTK in English 1721 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] Prague July 20 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes received here Thursday People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Politburo Member and Secretary Najmuddin Kawiani who is currently on a working visit to Czechoslovakia.

The Czechoslovak official voiced support for the Afghan party policy heading for peace in the country and added that the Afghan Government has won international respect by the successful repelling of attacks of the opposition backed from abroad and by its tireless endeavour for national reconciliation. He assured the Afghan guest that also in future Czechoslovakia will support the Afghan people's desire to live in peace and work for the economic and social development of their homeland, which has been expressed both in bilateral cooperation and on the international scale.

Kawiani spoke about the situation in the country and the party's policy. He said that ever more Afghans, including some factions of the opposition forces, have come to realize that it is impossible to settle the situation by an armed struggle just as it is absurd to continue it. Also more favourable international conditions have been created so that national reconcilitation in Afghanistan might be achieved. It is important that the international community influences Pakistan and the United States, signatories of the Geneva Accords on Afghanistan, to fulfill their committments, the Afghan party official said and thanked for Czechoslovakia's solidarity and support to the Afghan people.

Both officials spoke in favour of further promotion of the two countries' and parties' cooperation.

Afghan Politburo Member Interviewed

AU2107104889 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Jul 89 p 7

[Interview with Najmoddin Kawiani, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, by Vaclav Bervida, in the "Our Guest" column—place, date not given]

[Text] Comrade Kawiani has arrived in the CSSR for a working visit to hold talks with representatives of the CPCZ [Czechoslovak Communist Party] Central Committee on cooperation between the two fraternal parties and states, and on the current developments in the Republic of Afghanistan.

[Bervida] Fifteen months have elapsed since the signing of the Geneva accords on Afghanistan, and 5 months since the departure of the Soviet contingent from your country. Despite that, the armed tension continues. How would you characterize its background?

[Kawiani] The Geneva accords have provided the hope for peace. We and the Soviet Union approached the accords responsibly, but there is no lack of evidence that the United States and Pakistan have been systematically violating them. Contrary to what is being asserted by Washington and Islamabad, the Geneva accords do not concern only the departure of the Soviet contingent, but they also stipulate halting foreign interference in the affairs of Afghanistan. Of course, the United States continues to supply arms to the opposition, and it has been proved that its operations are being directed by foreigners, including the Pakistanis. The terror, during which civilians have been dying, is also a part of this hostile campaign.

[Bervida] What is your opinion of the decision of the U.S. Government to increase arms deliveries to the opposition forces?

[Kawiani] The objective is to strengthen the morale of the opposition and thus aggravate tension, unrest, and the atmosphere of confrontation in the region and prevent the loss of America's positions there. For a long time the Americans have been depicting the presence of the Soviet troops in the country as the cause of tension; of course, shortly after their departure they plotted together with Pakistan the offensive to Jalalabad and presumed that the entire Afghan territory would fall into the hands of the antigovernment forces within 3 weeks. This did not happen, and the Pakistanis and the armed opposition suffered considerable losses. The defeats have shaken the morale and the prestige of the opposition, and it has clearly showed that it will not seize power through military means. From this also arise the escalating differences in its camp.

The United States acts everywhere as the champion of human rights, but in Afghanistan, at the threshold of the 21st century, it supports forces of the Middle Ages. What is needed is effective international pressure on Washington to observe the Geneva accords and make its allies to do the same.

[Bervida] What do you expect in the immediate future regarding military-political developments?

[Kawiani] There is no doubt that we must expect the further aggravation of armed tension. Our party sees the solution solely in the political sphere. We have several times proposed talks on Afghanistan's neutrality, on holding elections, and on establishing a broad coalition government. We are in contact with a part of the opposition in Pakistan and Iran. In addition, already now there is an obvious shift by some opposition formations within the country toward national reconciliation. The positions of the neighboring countries are clarifying. For example, our relations with Iran have improved, India has and will be of great importance. Not so long ago, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, offered to act as a go-between in negotiations with the opposition and Pakistan. According to the PLO, the Islamabad government and some oppositionists have agreed to this. Of course, American emissaries are trying to block this.

[Bervida] How do you assess the relations between the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the CPCZ?

[Kawiani] We highly value the fact that in hard times Czechoslovakia has always been helping our people, and we gladly state that the relations between the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the CPCZ are constantly deepening. Mutual contacts and the exchange of information and experience serve to strengthen these relations. This also is the purpose of my current visit.

[Bervida] I thank you for the interview.

Jakes Holds Talks With Angola's Dos Santos

AU2007123089 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Jul 89 p 1

[CTK report: "CSSR-Angola Talks"]

[Excerpts] Lany/Prague— CSSR President Gustav Husak received Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Workers Party, in Lany on Tuesday [18 July]. Jose Eduardo dos Santos arrived for a friendly visit to Czechoslovakia on Monday [17 July]. On the same day, the highest Angolan representative was received by Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ [Czechoslovak Communist Party] Central Committee. [passage omitted]

During their meeting in Prague, Milos Jakes briefed the Angolan guest in a cordial comradely talk on the situation in Europe, and acquainted him with the conclusions of the meeting of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee in Bucharest. He spoke about the domestic developments in Czechoslovakia and about economic reforms and democratization of the political and social life. He explained the socialist character of the process of restructuring and the tasks currently addressed by the CPCZ in the period of preparations for the 18th CPCZ Congress.

Jose Eduardo dos Santos provided information on the latest developments in southern Africa, on talks being held in order to halt the fighting there, establish peace in the region, and develop cooperation among the countries of southwest Africa and the future independent Namibia. He explained the intentions of the Angolan party connected with ensuring the country's economic and social development. Milos Jakes expressed his full support for the talks and the initiated process of peaceful settlement of the conflict, and expressed appreciation for Comrade dos Santos' personal contribution to the implementation of that policy.

Manuel Quarta Punza, Angolan ambassador to the CSSR, was present.

Janak Attends Sandinist Anniversary Festivities

AU2007134589 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Jul 89 p 7

[Excerpt] Managua (CTK Special Correspondent)— An official Czechoslovak party and government delegation headed by Ignac Janak, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ [Czechoslovak Communist Party] Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL [Slovak Communist Party] Central Committee, arrived in Managua on Tuesday [18 July] to attend the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist people's revolution. [passage omitted]

terminating their membership. This indicates that one of the reasons for this situation lies, for example, in some of the unresolved problems of the life of society which influence thinking, especially the thinking of young people, as well as the complexity and demanding nature of contemporary tasks. Fears about development in some fraternal countries where important changes in the position of the party in society are taking place also have an effect.

Some shortcomings in the development of the party membership base also have their causes in the low level of the political-educational and political-organizational work of party organs and organizations. In some places the specification of quotas for accepting candidate members still lingers on and fulfillment of these quotas is still demanded, regardless of the needs of and situation in the primary organizations. Not only the quality, but also the composition and deployment of Communists must express the needs of the party more conspicuously than up until now and guarantee its line. At the same time, it is necessary to bear in mind the specific conditions of workplaces when increasing the nucleus of workers in the party, something which will always remain one of its primary tasks. This concerns, for example, health care, education, science, culture, and other sectors where highly qualified members of the intelligentsia predominate. It is impossible to place administrative barriers to their entry into the party. A basic criterion will always remain the expert, political, and moral maturity of the candidates for acceptance and their resolve to actively participate in the party ranks and in asserting and implementing party policy. The opinion of the working collective also contributes to gaining better knowledge about the candidate members and members.

As Comrade Jakes stated in a report delivered during the 14th CPCZ Central Committee session, everywhere it is essential to consider the fulfillment of CPCZ Central Committee resolutions on improving the quality of party ranks and on adopting concrete measures toward further progress. It is necessary to pay attention to admitting university students. An analysis of the membership base also shows that it will be necessary to admit, particularly in the Czech Socialist Republic, active comrades in the 45-55-year-old age group who have an interest in party membership. In this age group there is a lower level of organization than in other age groups. However, the main thing is to continue to admit young people up to the age of 35. Those former party members who work honestly for socialism, actively support party policy, and have an interest in membership also deserve different kinds of attention, including the possibility of their readmission. This does not mean a reappraisal of their activities during the crisis years; it represents appreciation for their contemporary work and positions.

Our party understands restructuring as the renewal of the Leninist concept of socialism, which will not come about without greater activity and the personal involvement of every member and candidate member of the party. How quickly it will continue depends on their maturity, exemplary character, militancy, and ability to win the rest of their fellow workers over to it.

Dubcek Denied License To Attend Spanish Course

LD2007203189 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] The Czechoslovak authorities have denied permission to the former prime minister of Czechoslovakia, Alexander Dubcek, to come to Spain next week to take part in a summer course being given at Madrid's Complutense University. Alexander Dubcek had planned to attend the course on perestroyka to be held between 24 and 28 July in El Escorial near Madrid, but at the last moment the Czechoslovak Government refused permission for him to leave the country. The former Czechoslovak prime minister, who since the 1968 Prague Spring has lived in houses watched by the police was, however, able to travel to Italy a few months ago to give a lecture.

Leaders' Public Appearances for 13-19 Jul

AU2107093589

[Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak from 14 to 20 July report the following appearances of CSSR leaders (sourceline given in parentheses):

The presentation of the Order of the Republic by Milos Jakes to Rudolf Rohlicek on the latter's 60th birthday in Prague on 13 July was attended by Ignac Janak, Jozef Lenart, and Karel Urbanek. (RUDE PRAVO 14 July 89 p 1)

The meeting of Milos Jakes with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs, in Prague on 13 July was attended by Jaromir Johanes and Jozef Lenart. (RUDE PRAVO 14 Jul 89 p 1)

The placing of urns with the ashes of two veteran CSSR communists in the Zizkov columbarium in Prague on 13 July was attended by Miroslav Stepan and Miroslav Zavadil. (RUDE PRAVO 14 Jul 89 p 2)

A Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] Central Committee delegation headed by Ignac Janak left for Nicaragua on 16 July; it was see off at Prague Ruzyne Airport by Miroslav Stepan. (PRAVDA 17 Jul 89 p 1)

Jan Fojtik, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, presented to chief editor Vlastimil Toman the Order of Labor on the occasion of the latter's 60th birthday, in Prague on 14 July. (RUDE PRAVO 15 Jul 89 p 2) He attended a gala gathering marking the 200th anniversary of French Revolution at Prague Valdstejnsky Palace on 13 July. (RUDE PRAVO 14 Jul 89 p 1)

Jakes, Husak Send Greetings

AU2007134989 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Jul 89 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK)— Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ [Czechoslovak Communist Party] Central Committee, and CSSR President Gustav Husak, have sent Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Executive Commission of the national leadership of the Sandinist Front of National Liberation and president of the Republic of Nicaragua, a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the national day—the 10th anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist people's revolution.

The telegram expresses sympathies and admiration for the heroic struggle of the people of Nicaragua when defending the achievements of the revolution against domestic and external enemy, for the consolidation of sovereignty and the country's international standing, as well as for the effort to create a just social order and ensure a stable economic development under the present exceptionally complex conditions.

We are convinced that the fraternal relations between our countries and nations will continue to develop for the benefit of the Czechoslovak and Nicaraguan people, in the interest of progress and peace in the world, the telegram states further.

Quality of Party Membership Base Discussed

AU2107121989 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Jul 89 p 1

[Editorial: "The Quality of the Party Ranks Decides"]

[Text] During the last 3 years the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] has increased its ranks by 46,000 comrades, so that today the party has more than 1,720,000 members and candidate members. Approximately 40 percent of this number are workers; however, 63 percent of members and candidate members are also workers according to their original occupation. Every sixth member of the United Agricultural Cooperative is in the party, and one-third is made up of the intelligentsia, the majority of whom belong to the technical intelligentsia. Almost one-third of the party comprises young people up to the age of 35. These are only some of the statistics.

The quality of the membership base—as the third session of the CPCZ Central Committee stressed in June 1986—does not, of course, merely depend upon accepting new people into the party. Quality also includes caring about the activity and exemplary character of the Communists in their workplace and in their place of residence. The unity, capacity for action, and authority of the party and of each of its elements are also directly associated with this. A party card does not only convey membership of the party but, first and foremost, a revolutionary interest, an adherence to principle, and an unwillingness to become reconciled to shortcomings.

If every member and candidate member can live up to the demands of the time, it will be possible to improve the party's work as was outlined by the ninth CPCZ Central Committee session. The intensification of democracy within the party, collective decisionmaking, criticism, and self-criticism are instructive and lead to militancy, sincerity, courage, and also to the duty of not keeping quiet in places where the communist voice is necessary. Therefore, it is important that an atmosphere of communist fastidiousness and adherence to principle, a free exchange of views, and polemics in the interest of seeking out the best ways of implementing party policy prevails in every party group, primary organization, and in each party organ.

Conversations with party members and candidate members prior to the annual meetings have shown that in part of the organizations the restructuring of intrinsic party work is proceeding slowly; that routine and well-trodden paths are deeply entrenched in many places. The basis of the activity of today's Communists is, first and foremost, mass political work among people and a daily clarification of the aims of economic and social restructuring. Therefore, at party meetings there can be no place for peripheral problems, a lack of substantiality, tolerance of the "so that no one is offended" type, or concilatory or even "defeatist" moods. Improving the quality of the membership base is closely linked to increasing the personal responsibility of each member to fulfill the party resolution by concrete acts. A prerequisite is the primary organization and party group's clear idea about who will fulfill what and in which way—that is, individual work with Communists. This now has extraordinary significance. The majority of resolutions are directed toward guaranteeing economic reform and Communists are bound by concrete tasks to be at the forefront of asserting changes. This is their personal contribution to fulfilling the party line. Accountability for the fulfillment of tasks, publicly, in front of the entire party organization or the elected organ should go hand in hand with this.

An inseparable element of improving the membership base is also the endeavor for the purity of party ranks and for strengthening discipline. On the whole, it is essential to increase demands on the work and behavior of Communists, regardless of the position which they hold. It is necessary to call to account those who violate the party rules, party and state discipline, as well as moral norms. In this regard, no tolerance can be permitted as is demanded by the well-known CPCZ Central Committee Presidium letter on the intensification of the struggle against negative phenomena.

Since the 17th CPCZ Congress, the primary organizations have accepted 152,000 candidate members. Despite this, in some organizations the membership base has recently fallen and there has been a drop in the numbers of young people. This is a consequence, first and foremost, of the lower number of accepted candidate members and of the higher number of Communists

Josef Haman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Central Bohemian CPCZ Regional Committee, was present when Milos Jakes visited the Supraphon plant in Lodenice on 13 July. (RUDE PRAVO 14 Jul 89 p 1) He received a delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party on 18 July (place not given). (PRAVDA 19 Jul 89 p 2)

Frantisek Hanus, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, visited the Melnik District on 18 July, and received Najmoddin Kawiani, Politburo member of the Afghan People's Democratic Party Central Committee, in Prague on the same day. (RUDE PRAVO 19 Jul 89 p 2)

Pavel Hrivnak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee and Slovak premier, received Nicaraguan Ambassador Ramon Bayardo Altamirano Lopez in connection with the end of latter's tour of duty in the CSSR, in Bratislava on 17 July. (PRAVDA 18 Jul 89 p 2) He visited the Levice District on 18 July. (RUDE PRAVO 19 July 89 p 2) He received Nicola Kirkov, the new Bulgarian consul general in Bratislava, in Bratislava on 18 July. (PRAVDA 19 Jul 89 p 1)

Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL (Slovak Communist Party) Central Committee, presided over a session of the CPSL Central Committee Committee for Issues of the Creation and Protection of the Environment, in Bratislava on 13 July. (PRAVDA 14 Jul 89 p 2)

Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, presented to Karel Hurbis, section head of the CSSR Federal Assembly, the Order of Labor on the occasion of the latter's 60th birthday, in Prague on 14 July. (RUDE PRAVO 15 Jul 89 p 2) He received Rudolf Rohlicek to congratulate him on his 60th birthday, in Prague on 13 July. (RUDE PRAVO 14 Jul 89 p 1)

Ignac Janak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the Communist Party of Slovakia [CPSL] Central Committee, received Karel Kvapil, new central director of the Czechoslovak Radio, in Bratislava on 13 July. (PRAVDA 14 Jul 89 p 1) He visited the Galanta District on 16 July, to acquaint himself with harvest progress. (PRAVDA 17 Jul 89 p 1)

Karel Urbanek, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, presented to actor Vaclav Svorc the Order of Labor, in Prague on 13 July. (RUDE PRAVO 14 Jul 89 p 2)

Miroslav Stepan, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and leading secretary of the Prague CPCZ City Committee, attended the opening of the exhibition "French Revolution and the Czech Lands" in Prague on 13 July. (RUDE PRAVO 14 Jul 89 p 2) He attended and addressed a consultation of directors and chairmen of party organizations of Prague theaters, in Prague on 17 July. (RUDE PRAVO 18 Jul 89 p 2) he presented Milos Jakes' congratulatory letter to Hero of Socialist Labor Jaromir Pliva on the latter's 60th birthday, in Prague on 18 July, and on the same day presided over a meeting of the Presidium of the Prague CPCZ City Committee at the Jizni Mesto housing development in Prague. (RUDE PRAVO 19 Jul 89 p 2)

Miroslav Zajic, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, visited the Nitra District on 18 july. (RUDE PRAVO 19 Jul 89 p 2) He visited the Komarno District on 19 July. (RUDE PRAVO 20 Jul 89 p 2)

Jaromir Johanes, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, was present when CSSR President Gustav Husak received Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs, in Prague on 13 July. (RUDE PRAVO 14 Jul 89 p 1) He accompanied Genscher when he visited Prague Old Town Hall on the same day. (RUDE PRAVO 14 Jul 89 p 1) He was present when Husak received new Ecuadorian Ambassador Oswaldo Ramirez Landazuri in Prague on 13 July. (RUDE PRAVO 14 Jul 89 p 1) He presented condolences on Kadar's death in the Hungarian Embassy in Prague on 14 July. (RUDE PRAVO 15 Jul 89 p 2) He attended a reception in honor of the 200th anniversary of the French Revolution at the French Embassy in Prague on 14 July. (RUDE PRAVO 15 Jul 89 p 2)

Honecker Greets Ortega on Revolution Anniversary
AU2007112789 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Jul 89 p 1

[ND report: "GDR Affirms Active Solidarity With Nicaragua"]

[Text] East Berlin (ND)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following greetings message to Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Executive Committee of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and president of the Republic of Nicaragua, to Managua:

Esteemed Comrade Daniel Ortega:

On the 10th anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist people's revolution, I convey to you, the FSLN National Directorate, and the people of Nicaragua most cordial greetings and congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the people of the GDR.

The GDR is most deeply convinced that the Nicaraguan people, under the tested leadership of the FSLN, will continue the path they have embarked upon to defend its national sovereignty and its revolutionary achievements for the democratic renewal of the country. In this process, Nicaragua may count on the continuing friendship and active solidarity of the SED and the people of the GDR.

Nicaragua's constructive, flexible foreign policy is of great importance for the peaceful solution of the conflicts in Central America and contributes to safeguarding world peace. Rest assured that the GDR will continue to support all steps, which are aimed at improving the situation in Central America.

Over the past 10 years the relations between our states and peoples have developed steadily and dynamically. This is particularly shown by the close cooperation between the SED and the FSLN. Together we are working for disarmament, for a world, in which peace, social justice, and progress for all peoples are guaranteed.

Esteemed Comrade Daniel Ortega, please accept my best wishes for good health, creative energy, and further success in your responsible work.

Yours sincerely,

E. Honecker,

General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Justice Minister Talks With Leaders in Iraq
AU2007111689 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Jul 89 p 2

[ADN report: "Iraq's President Accepted GDR Greetings"]

[Text] Baghdad (ADN)—At a meeting within the framework of the celebrations on the Iraqi National Day, Hans-Joachim Heusinger, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of justice, conveyed greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the GDR State Council, to Saddam Husayn, chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council and president of the Republic of Iraq. President Saddam Husayn cordially returned the greetings, accepted the good wishes for peace and welfare of the Iraqi people with thanks, and stressed his country's interest in the further fruitful development of the relations between the GDR and Iraq.

Minister Heusinger also had an exchange of views with Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan. The interlocutors stressed how urgent it is to further advance the initiated process of disarmament in the interest of world peace and international security. They paid tribute to the long-standing and traditional relations between the two states and concurred that these relations will continue to be deepened for mutual benefit.

Soviet Women's Group Visits People's Chamber
AU2007094389 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Jul 89 p 2

[ADN report: "Delegation of the Committee of Soviet Women Visits the GDR"]

[Excerpts] East Berlin (ADN)—On Monday [17 July] in Berlin Ilse Thiele, chairwoman of the Democratic Women's League, received a delegation of the Committee of Soviet Women, headed by Tatyana Ivanova, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic and member of the Presidium of the Committee of Soviet Women.

In the afternoon the delegation visited the house of the People's Chamber. Werner Heilemann (Free German Trade Union Federation), member of the People's Chamber Presidium, reported on the further perfection of socialist democracy in the GDR, in particular on the structure and working method of the supreme people's representative body. [passage omitted]

The guests were particularly interested in the rights and duties of the deputies. Tatyana Ivanova expressed thanks for being given the opportunity to gain experience. The interlocutors stressed the usefulness of constructive dialogue between parliamentarians in the interest of peace and disarmament.

Article Criticizes SPD's Buechler Remarks

AU2007120389 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Jul 89 p 2

[ADN report: "Political Foolishness in the Summer's Dead Season"]

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—The so-called "Germany expert" of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD], Buechler, has once again made a failed attempt to distinguish himself in the press at the cost of sensible relations between the two German states. This time, he did not like the reports by GDR media on the international economic summit in Paris. Well, Mr Buechler either has difficulties with reading or the whole thing is intended to drive a wedge between the socialist states. The latter would be completely futile! When, in addition, Buechler requests the GDR to change its system, we may recall August Bebel's words: The course of socialism cannot be stopped by either ox or donkey. Mr Buechler's obsession for distinguishing himself is conducive neither to the relations between the two states nor to cooperation between the SPD and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. Once can certainly not speak of the frequently mentioned culture of "conflict." And does Mr Buechler actually know what he is doing when, in addition, he also broaches questions of transit traffic in this connection? Even this political foolishness during the summer's dead season may take a nasty turn.

FDJ's Aurich on GDR-PPR Youth Foundation

AU2007140889 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Jul 89 p 3

[Interview with Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, by NEUES DEUTSCHLAND journalist Corinna Fricke: "Friendship Experienced on Both Sides of the River Oder"; date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted]

ND: The GDR was founded 40 years ago. The People's Republic of Poland is celebrating the 45th anniversary of its existence. World War II started 50 years ago with the attack on Poland by Hitler Germany. How does the GDR-Poland youth friendship program promote dealing with our history and thus the young people's striving for socialism and peace?

Eberhard Aurich: Only under the conditions of socialism was it possible in both states to eradicate the hatred against peoples, which was sown by imperialism, with all its roots. The spirit of friendship among peoples on this side and on the other side of the Oder and Neisse rivers, promoted by the socialist youth associations of the two countries, is also a firm bulwark against all those who cannot accept the historical facts and again reveal their revanchist spirit with their talk about a Germany within the borders of 1937.

Thus, it is only too understandable that this year an essential concern of our friendship program consists in commemorating the victims of the crimes of Hitlerite fascism, militarism, and imperialism, paying tribute to the contribution of the Red Army, the Polish Armed Forces, and the German antifascists to the victory over Hitlerite fascism, and keeping it always alive in the minds of the young generation.

To cite just a few examples, Free German Youth [FDJ] deputies of the People's Chamber will participate in the meeting of young parliamentarians in Warsaw on this occasion. Polish young people will come to the GDR for an antifascist youth march in October and for the "50 Years After" colloquium in Potsdam. On World Peace Day on 1 September joint peace meetings and solidarity shifts, friendship meetings, and discussions, award ceremonies and laying of wreaths at memorial sites and monuments, as well as meetings with veterans will characterize our exchange. [passage omitted]

ND: Even though the friendship program is a state treaty, it is the work of the youth in the truest sense of the word. How do you see the effects of this document in the youth associations of the two countries?

Eberhard Aurich: In particular in the more intensive direct relations between the FDJ bezirk and basic organizations with their partners in the People's Republic of Poland. Youth brigades and youth research collectives will work together in solving scientific-technological tasks. At the 32d Central Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow in Leipzig there will be an exchange of experiences on this topic. These and other projects for fleshing out the treaty are being discussed and planned by us at all levels of the socialist youth associations of the GDR and the People's Republic of Poland. The fact that, in addition to the signatures of the heads of states, the signatures of the chairmen of the socialist youth associations of the two counties were put under the treaty, represents a great obligation to us to fulfill it with a host of ideas.

German Hungarians Praise GDR's Generosity

AU2007155289 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Jul 89 p 5

[ADN report: "Association of Ethnic German Hungarians: GDR Generous Partner"]

[Text] Budapest—Geza Hambuch, general secretary of the Association of Ethnic German Hungarians, said in an ADN interview in Budapest that the GDR was a generous partner for his organization. He said that the GDR allowed the German minority in Hungary to familiarize themselves with the German cultural heritage. He said that his association maintained very important contacts with many institutions in the GDR. Hambuch said: "For me the GDR is a country where my mother tongue is spoken, and where a cultural heritage is cultivated which is also my cultural heritage as a German in Hungary."

Hambuch pointed out that, during their training, German schoolteachers and kindergarten teachers have an opportunity to study in the GDR for 3 months. He added that under an agreement concluded between the governments of the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic, a number of ethnic German Hungarians also studied there every year. He said that the assistance given by experts from the GDR in the field of folk dances and folk songs was also very valuable for the association.

FRG Environmental Cooperation Reports Criticized
AU2007130689 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Jul 89 p 2

["W.M." commentary: "Cooperation in Environmental Protection Only a One-Way Street?"]

[Text] Today everybody understands that environmental protection is a vital issue. Apart from disarmament, preserving the natural environment is considered as one of the most urgent tasks all over the world in order to ensure the future of today's and coming generations. And, like disarmament, environmental protection also requires close cooperation among the states, regardless of their social systems, because ecological problems mostly transcend national borders. This is why the readiness to cooperate with all states in solving these problems was affirmed in such an emphatic way by the Warsaw Pact states in the Bucharest summit statement.

All the stranger was the echo to the FRG visit by Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and responsible for environmental protection, at the same time in some media of the host country, which obviously consider the topic of environmental protection as a call for intellectual environmental pollution. Several readers sent us letters expressing their dismay about the fact that ecological cooperation between the two German states was essentially described in such a way as if the GDR were polluting the rivers and the FRG were paying for their purification.

However, in particular the latest page in the chapter of ecology, which has developed quite remarkably since Erich Honecker's visit to the GDR, concerning cooperation between the two German states clearly shows the mutual benefit of this cooperation. Therefore, both states are interested in developing it further. Apart from the changing winds there are, after all, 260 big common waters, including those which flow from West to East, those which flow the other way round, and those which do no flow at all.

An expression of the willingness to solve problems through purposeful cooperation is the establishment of the joint environment fund, which is based on an agreement between Erich Honecker and Lower Saxony's Minister President Albrecht. Both sides pay M10-15 million in their respective currency into this fund in order to tackle joint projects for the protection of the waters and the air. FRG experts call the fund a good example, which, as it is stressed, should be used as a model also in cooperation between other FRG laender and the GDR. Albrecht stressed the "real integration of technologies" on both sides. His Environment Minister Remmers even said that much can be learned from the GDR's "smart solutions."

The GDR buys facilities for environmental protection from the FRG, which, for its part acquires environmental patents from us. Cooperation between the two German states in ecology is not a one-way street. It is, much more, a field in which, as is shown, good results for our natural environment are possible through goodwill, reason, and a sense of proportion—in the interest of the people and in the interest of normalization and of a positive development of the entire body of relations.

Climate, Ozone Research Committee Established
AU2007111889 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Jul 89 p 2

[ADN report: "Committee for Climate and Ozone Research Established"]

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—On Tuesday [18 July] a Committee for Climate and Ozone Research of the Advisory Council for Environmental Protection at the GDR Council of Ministers was established in Berlin. At the constituting session, Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of environmental protection and water conservancy, appointed the members of this committee. Among them are experts for climate and ozone research from institutes of the Academy of Sciences, the GDR Meteorological Service, the university and technical school sector, as well as experts of central state organs. Academician Wolfgang Boehme, director of the GDR Meteorological Service, has been appointed as chairman. His deputy is Karl-Heinz Bernhardt, head of the Meteorology and Geophysics Department of the Physics Section of Berlin Humboldt University and president of the GDR Society for Meteorology.

The committee will coordinate climate and ozone research in the GDR and work out positions on the development of the ozone balance and the climate based on new national and international scientific-technological insights. It presents conclusions for further research and development projects. In addition, proposals and measures are to be dealt with which result from the fulfillment of international obligations for the protection of the climate and the ozone layer.

Pozsgay Assesses Political, Economic Reforms

AU2007140589 Vienna KURIER in German 20 Jul 89 p 5

[Report on "exclusive" interview with Hungarian State Minister Imre Pozsgay by Georg Bernyi: "Hungary Does not Want to Be a Disturbing Element"; date, place not given]

[Text] Hungary's rapid development from a communist dictatorship to a democracy has been attracting international attention for over 1 year. Whereas the Hungarian experiment is being viewed with benevolence in the West, in the USSR, and in Poland, some allies are starting to express concern and disapproval, particularly following the most recent visit to Budapest by President George Bush. In an exclusive interview for KURIER, Hungary's leading reform politician, State Minister Imre Pozsgay, comments on the leeway, risks, strategy, and main points of emphasis of the Hungarian path.

—On the future place of a reformed Hungary in Europe: "I consider Hungary's intellectual and political reintegration into Europe as the most important goal in the near future. We are entitled to this, because the post-war order removed us from this place. In order to catch up with Europe in the field of economy, we must first resolve the current crisis—by introducing the market economy, by creating a leeway for the investment of foreign capital, and by providing incentives for domestic entrepreneurs."

—On the hopes placed on Austria by the Hungarian reformers: "Austria could serve as an intellectual-political bridge and facilitate the establishment of contacts with Europe, with European institutions, such as the EC, for instance."

"We Do not Want to be the Shepherd of Other Nations"

—On criticism from neighbor countries that are opposed to reforms (such as Romania): "It is quite natural that some of our allies assess events in Hungary differently from the way we do. Hungary, however, does not want to act as some kind of ideological shepherd for other nations and in turn expects understanding for its political concepts. Hungary does not intend to interfere with the life of other countries, except in the sphere of human rights, which we no longer consider an internal affair after Helsinki. If this is clear to everybody, we can all be good political partners and allies—no matter whether one likes the ideological and social efforts that are under way in various countries or not."

—On the conservative communist opponents of reform in Hungary: "These people are partly guided by sincere convictions, partly by the fear that they may lose their power, which is much more dangerous. However, they cannot rely on a basis in Hungary and, therefore, do not stand any chances. Moral support from outside—such as from the Romanian press—will not help them either."

—On the consequences of a possible failure of Gorbachev's perestroyka: "I personally believe firmly in the irreversibility of perestroyka. The Soviet Union does not have an alternative to modernization. A setback—if one should occur—would only be temporary. However, even in such a case the Hungarians would stick to their sovereign course, and create the preconditions for this with a corresponding foreign policy and the peaceful pursuit of reforms—thus giving no cause for foreign intervention."

—On the chances of the Communists in free elections planned for 1990: "The Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] is currently emptying the bag that it has been carrying on its back for 40 years: Old mistakes and sins are eliminated, only the true values remain in the bag. In this way, it wants to prove that it is capable of governing, and win the voters' confidence with a good program."

—On the possible future party structure in Hungary: "The MSZMP may only achieve the relative majority. Despite the fact that the other parties are currently trying to form a basis and to find their own identity, I consider possible the formation of a strong—in the European sense—leftist group as well as of a democratic, Christian, and national center, and finally of a rightist and a leftist opposition. This would lead to true pluralism."

"...Even at the Risk that We Are Sent Into Opposition"

—On a possible election defeat for the communists: "The MSZMP is serious about free elections, taking into consideration the risk that it might be sent into opposition after a defeat. It will do everything possible to prevent coup attempts—either aimed at setting up a socialist dictatorship or a right-wing extremist regime—with political means."

—On the possible danger of a military intervention against a Hungary with a bourgeois government: "We would seek some kind of consensus with the political opponents in the country—such as in foreign policy—so that Hungary does not become a disturbing element in the new climate of detente in international affairs. Every honest political force in Hungary should be capable of exercising such a degree of moderation. This also involves renouncing the prosecution of hundreds of thousands of supporters of the former regime. Otherwise their election victory would lead to a civil war. The MSZMP is not so stupid as to speculate about its own defeat. It will wage a tough but fair election campaign in order to emerge as the government party from the elections.

"...integrated in the market economy"

—On reproaches that reform corresponds to a capitulation: "Reforms do not question the structural changes carried out after 1945: I am referring to the elimination of a reactionary regime with an anachronistic social system and a feudal system of land ownership, but I am also referring to the forms of collective ownership—including state and cooperative ownership—that were created after the end of the war and which have proven to be useful. They should be integrated in the system of the market economy in the future."

—On the alleged "sellout of the country:" "We want to provide limited legal guarantees for investments and for free transfer abroad of profits in hard currency. At the same time, this also ensures the protection of the national property."

—On the future president's office (only candidate so far: Poszgay): "I personally prefer the Finnish model: A President elected by the people, with a strong legitimation. He should have a right to codetermiation in defense and foreign policy, in the appointment of the head of government, and he should cooperate closely with the parliament, under strict control in order to prevent the establishment of a personal dictatorship. He would have no executive power, as the president has in the United States and France. However, he could play a balancing and stabilizing role in the period of transition that lies ahead of us."

Somogyi Discusses Foreign Political Activity

LD2107110389 Budapest MTI in English 0946 GMT 21 Jul 89

[Text] Budapest, July 21 (MTI)—Hungary's brisk foreign political activity is attributable to the fact that the unfolding of internal processes requires major tasks to be accomplished in the international field as well, Ferenc Somogyi, under-secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said to MTI's correspondent. At the present state of affairs the external conditions act not only as influencing factors, but their favourable trend is a precondition for the success of reforms and social renewal in Hungary. The domestic problems can only be solved through integration into the comprehensive system of international relations. This field is characterized, on the whole, by positive tendencies and the gaining ground of cooperative spirit. Given the circumstances, Hungary's relations are also developing well with almost all countries of the world.

Hungarian foreign policy is aimed at the country's regaining and reinforcing its central European status and becoming a European country in every respect. Naturally, the updating of the system of relations should not mean the dismantling of earlier successful links. We continue to attach great importance to the socialist relation, since good relationship and fair cooperation with these countries is in our essential interest in many respects. Particularly important in this context is the pursuit of a way out from the crisis of the Stalinist model of socialism along similar lines in the Soviet Union and a few other socialist countries. All this gives major impetus to the Hungarian reform process through the obvious intereffect of the renewal endeavours gaining ground in various countries.

It should be noted, however, that our intentions have not yet been understood by all our allies. The misunderstandings and occasional misinterpretations often lead to serious differences. We have to make it clear that, in view of our vital national interest in renewal and Europeanization, we shall consistently carry through the reform process even despite the occasional reservations. On the other hand, we would like to avoid the escalation of tensions, for in long term no country can be interested in the destablization of the region or any country there.

Our efforts are not directed against anyone, and do not violate the interests of any country. On the contrary, just as in the theory and practice of socialist foreign policy the emphasis has shifted from the geographical spread of the idea to the settlement of problems by the socialist countries within national forms, so practically all socialist countries are interested in the success of the Hungarian reform process.

Our intention to improve ties with the West also has its precedents in Hungarian foreign policy, but our vigorous efforts experienced in this direction are a new departure in our international activity. Rapprochement with Western Europe is another essential prerequisite for Hungarian renewal. It is of crucial importance to us that the necessary development of West European integration does not result in the isolation of those countries standing outside it. The replacement of the ideological and political Iron Curtain by a modern economic-technological Iron Curtain would confront us with unpredictable consequences.

It is, therefore, in our common interest to eliminate the dividedness of the continent and create a common European identity. I might add that the further expansion of relations with the United States and Japan is an equally important element of our foreign policy. We also intend building relations on mutual interests and advantages with the Third Word countries. All this calls for the continuous evaluation of the various relations and the appropriate modification of priorities.

Our affiliation to the Warsaw Treaty is part and parcel of the European system of relations and balance of power. For the time being, no country is interested in changing this. At the same time, we strive for the renewal of the organization in content and form, the gaining ground of the new way of thinking, and the enforcement of the latest basic principles of cooperation between the socialist countries, which are a departure from the norm. Being allied to the Warsaw Treaty does not, and should not, violate a member's sovereignty by delineating the

direction and concrete forms of its internal development or by dictating how it should carry out its international activity. Particular importance is attached to the fact that, during its Bucharest session, the Political Consultative Committee declared the Brezhnev doctrine null and void.

We feel compulsory coordination should only cover two fundamental themes in the Warsaw Treaty, which is now assuming an increasingly political character: These are the affair of common defence and the most important political endeavours. Nevertheless, the principle that a jointly-formulated platform can only be a synthesis of national effort and should, in no way, violate the national interests of members, including Hungary, also holds good in this field. Recognition of the right to follow an independent course of development based on national conditions and characteristics unambiguously means that the Warsaw Treaty can by no means be destined to qualify the internal position or development of the member countries. Neither the organization nor its members are entitled to meddle in the internal affairs of other states.

The outcome of the U.S. President's visit to Budapest was up to realistic expectations. Mr Bush gained first-hand experience of our intentions and plans, and committed himself to backing the Hungarian reform process politically and economically. Our position concerning economic support coincided with the American view that the primary aim should be the creation of conditions for a significant expansion and qualitative improvement of long-term cooperation. At the same time, it is expected that the visit will encourage American and other Western capital to come to the aid of Hungarian efforts.

We view the Paris decision as a recognition of the international significance of the Hungarian reform process and the first step towards coordinated international support promised by President Bush. The forthcoming coordination talks at various levels will be designed to determine the ways and means of putting into practice the common intention declared by the top leaders of the G-7, Mr Somogyi said.

Nemeth, CSSR's Adamec on Mutual Cooperation

Leaders Discuss Danube Project

LD2007165489 Prague CTK in English 1529 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] Budapest July 20 (CTK correspondent)—Official Czechoslovak-Hungarian talks ended here today.

Prime Minister Ladislav Adamec and Miklos Nemeth discussed the present state of mutual cooperation and the possibilities of extending it, with special emphasis on the problems of the joint Gabcikovo-Nagymaros water project. The Czechoslovak premier was also received by Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Chairman Rezso Nyers. Ladislav Adamec described the meeting as very cordial and friendly. They stated that problems which arose from the Hungarian side around the Danube water project cannot influence unfavourably the two countries' contacts. Compromises must be sought jointly to overcome satisfactorily the existing different stands.

Since Hungarian complexities give rise to some complexities in Czechoslovakia too, Rezso Nyers recommended to both premiers to find necessary solutions perhaps even on a short-term basis so that things do not get still more complicated and problems be overcome before they grow still more.

Bilateral talks were also held between members of the delegations. Deputy Premiers Pavel Hrivnak and Peter Medgyessy debated economic cooperation and noted that it has been favourably developing, primarily in the sphere of direct contacts between enterprises.

Progress has also been made in talks on cooperation in the manufacture of the Skoda Favorit car. The Czechoslovak side proposed that the two countries sell each other state-of-the-art technological products, including those produced on the basis of foreign licences, at world prices and conduct mutual accounting in freely convertible currencies.

Foreign Ministers Jaromir Johanes and Gyula Horn discussed bilateral issues and international topics. While the Hungarian minister reported on the visit of U.S. President George Bush, Jaromir Johanes told his Hungarian colleague about the visit of West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher to Czechoslovakia.

They exchanged experiences and views on the conclusions of last month's session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee in Bucharest and on relations with European international organizations.

They agreed on bilateral consultations concerning the disarmament talks in Vienna and decided that Czechoslovakia would inform the Hungarian side of the implementation of its initiative to set up a zone of confidence between the NATO and Warsaw Treaty states and its moves for cooperation with its neighbours in environmental protection.

Adamec, Nemeth Differ on Talks

LD2007190589 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] Ladislav Adamec, CSSR head of government, has ended his negotiations in Hungary about the Boes-Nagymaros project. Henrik Havas sums it up:

[Havas] It has always been exciting to meet hearing the choice of words of a particular politician to give his associates about big news. Tonight in Prague, Ladislav

Adamec, the CSSR prime minister, stepped in front of the reception committee with the words: We shall settle the matter of Gabcikovo-Nagymaros with the Hungarians by the end of October. In contrast, the most Miklos Nemeth, the Hungarian prime minister, could say at the session of the Hungarian Government was that before the end of October he would once more meet the CSSR prime minister in order to come to a more definite position in the matter of Boes-Nagymaros.

I think that from this it already has become clear that the same information was not conveyed to the leaders of the two countries. It is high time, therefore, to begin playing the recording which I made at a brief news conference after the private talks between the two prime ministers. First you hear Miklos Nemeth.

[Begin Nemeth recording] The Hungarian Government is directed by the resolutions of the National Assembly primarily in two areas; that the options must be presented to the National Assembly in a manner that allows a decision to be made; and until then—and this is very important—no steps will be taken which are irreversible from a technical viewpoint or which prevent the elimination of ecological dangers.

Finally, I would like to inform you that we shall meet again before 31 October; we shall decide later on the form and date of this meeting in order to inform each other once again about our more objective and better-grounded positions and to reach a more definite stand. [end recording]

[Havas] In other words, we inform each other in order to reach a more definite position. And now, the next one is Ladislav Adamec, CSSR head of government. He moved from the negotiations on ecological problems to the high-level talks. In other words, Adamec first speaks about the exchanges of views between experts, then please listen carefully.

[Begin Adamec recording in Czech with sentence-by-sentence Hungarian translation] It is necessary for us to study these further, with great patience. When I say patience, I do not mean an eternity.

We have agreed with Miklos Nemeth, the chairman of your government, that by the end of this October we shall (?assess) these issues and settle them at a joint session. On our side, we do not see the need to modify an agreement that is concluded and signed. It is necessary for us to insist that it should be fulfilled, because we are talking about a Hungarian-Czechoslovak joint project. The efficiency of this project depends on this joint effort.

I am convinced that we shall take into account the mutual viewpoints and that we shall find an appropriate, feasible path to successfully completing this joint project and that there will be no need for us to demand compensation for damages which would stem from the halting of the Hungarian construction works. [end recording]

[Havas] In other words, we shall settle these issues with a final decision by the end of October. I would have liked to ask the two prime ministers about the different statements, but they made their statements and immediately left.

And now some very important details. Miklos Nemeth expounded that the experts of the two countries did not form a joint position on the most significant ecological and hydrological issues, and therefore it appears that the involvement of impartial outside experts is necessary. If, indeed, there has been an agreement concluded in this respect, that would be a very big step forward.

Adamec said that the continuation of the works was in the mutual interest, then he immediately added a half sentence—as you heard—that in case no agreement is concluded, the next subject for discussion will be compensation for damages payable by the Hungarians. At least as important as this is the fact that Miklos Nemeth confirmed that the Hungarian Government will keep its promise to the National Assembly—that is, it permits no work which would bring about irreversible results. Dunakiliti was not discussed, but it has leaked out that the transfer of the Danube's water, which is an indispensible condition for filling the reservoir built on the Czechoslovak side, also belongs in the category of irreversible works. In other words, the environmental protectionists can rest assured both in Hungary as well as in Slovakia that the threat of irreparable environmental damages is still out of the question. As Miklos Nemeth said, the Hungarian Government kept in view the interests of the peoples living beside the Danube, the living conditions of the future generations, when it decided on the temporary halt to work and continuation of wide-ranging work by experts.

Leaders Set Date for Next Meeting

LD2007190789 Prague CTK in English 1716 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] Budapest July 20 (CTK correspondent)—The prime ministers of Czechoslovakia and Hungary said today that studies and research would continue before they meet again by the end of October to take their final decision on the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros water project on the Danube where Hungary has suspended work.

Speaking at the close of their one-day talks here, Hungarian Premier Miklos Nemeth told journalists that materials worked out by some 30 Czechoslovak and Hungarian experts in the last three days showed that consensus had been reached in some points but views were still wide apart on many important issues concerning primarily ecological risks and water purity.

We agreed to seek the greatest possible objectiveness in order to minimize the risks and agreed that more research is necessary, the Hungarian premier said. He did not rule out that uninvolved external institutions and experts might be asked for an objective view. Naturally, the decision will still be in the competence of the two governments, he stated.

Miklos Nemeth announced that the two premiers would meet again before October 31 to exchange objective information and reach decision.

Czechoslovak Premier Ladislav Adamec recalled that work on the water system proceeded successfully until may when doubts led Hungary to suspend construction for two months. Czechoslovakia agreed that scientists and experts study the objections which appeared.

Not only Hungary but Czechoslovakia too puts ecological issues in the first place. We too are fully aware that any deterioration of the living conditions is undesirable for the present and future generations, Ladislav Adamec pointed out.

He noted that records of the deliberations of experts were received by the delegations this morning and they showed that no united stand was reached.

We do not want to underestimate this fact and because problems of water, seismology and ecology are concerned it is necessary to continue making a patient assessment of the issues however, patient does not mean endless, and therefore we agreed with Miklos Nemeth to make a final evaluation and wind up the issue in joint talks by the end of next October.

Czechoslovakia sees neither any reason nor need to change the signed agreement. We must insist on its implementation because a joint Czechoslovak-Hungarian project is concerned. Its efficiency depends on joint effort, Ladislav Adamec said.

He voiced the conviction that common viewpoints would be reached and a feasible way of successfully completing the joint project found without having to resort to claiming damages that would be caused by Hungary's suspension of the works. "I believe that before the end of October things will be judged with cool heads and a common path will be found, and if we meet before the agreed date our conclusions too will be more specific than they are today", the Czechoslovak premier emphasized.

Czechoslovak Premier Ladislav Adamec later ended his one-day working visit to Hungary and left for home. He was seen off at Budapest's Ferihegy Airport by Miklos Nemeth and other officials.

Nemeth Briefs Government on Talks

LD2107003189 Budapest MTI in English 2030 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] Budapest, July 20 (MTI)—Hungarian prime minister, Miklos Nemeth gave a briefing to members of the government on Thursday on the Hungarian-Czechoslovak prime ministerial discussions, held earlier in the day. Zsolt Bajnok, appointed government spokesman and Laszlo Udvari, secretary of state of the Ministry of Transport, Telecommunications and Construction, government commissioner of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros barrage project informed journalists on the issue.

Mr Bajnok spoke of the objectivity of the discussions, and that both sides genuinely considered each other's viewpoint. Mr Udvari praised the readiness of the Czechoslovak prime minister, Ladislav Adamec, to reach compromise. The Hungarian side called attention to the fact that the resolution on the suspension refers not only to the construction works of the Nagymaros dam but also to other technological constructions on the full length of the Hungarian stretch of the Danube.

Two proposals were made by the Hungarian side. According to one, construction work should be suspended for a period of 3-5 years. During this period the sides should assess the complex ecological hazards of the barrage system. It would be expedient to commission independent foreign experts to jointly formulate an objective standpoint.

According to the second proposal, the Hungarian side also expressed readiness to start rechanneling the river without delay, in case scientific research provides adequate information to guarantee the reaching of a firm decision on the project within in a year.

According to the Hungarian view, the rechanneling of the river bed and the filling of the Dunakiliti reservoir cannot be accomplished in October this year, and therefore related construction cannot begin in August.

Nyers, Grosz Meet Italian Communist Leader

LD1807153689 Budapest MTI in English 1428 GMT 18 Jul 89

[Text] Budapest, July 18 (MTI)—Rezso Nyers, president of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, and Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party], met on Tuesday Giancarlo Pajetta, member of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party and president of the party's guarantee committee, who arrived in Budapest for the funeral of Janos Kadar.

The sides reviewed current issues of the international workers' movement and the position of the European left-wing forces. They stressed that intensifying relations between the HSWP and the Italian Communist Party is in the interest of both parties.

Nyers Meets With Danish Communist Party Head

LD2007205289 Budapest MTI in English 1929 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] Budapest, July 20 (MTI)—The president of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [HSWP], Rezso Nyers met on Thursday the president of the Danish Communist Party, Ole Sohn, who is currently paying a visit to Hungary at the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee.

During the talks, the relation between the two parties was surveyed, and the situation of the European left wing parties and movements were discussed, including the perspectives of creating a new type of relation.

Nyers Holds Talks With Entrepreneurs Delegation

LD2007140989 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1200 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] Hungarian small entrepreneurs want legal guarantees for their activity because they still fear a rollback. Their representatives informed party chairman Rezso Nyers about this at Hungarian Socialist Workers Party headquarters. They criticized the taxation system which causes a loss of a million hours in worktime because of the accounting. They urged the enlivening of the domestic market, saying that an economy cannot be geared just to exports. The artisans indicated that they would gladly play a role in reducing unemployment; they consider that the question of apprentice skilled worker training could be solved in small workshops and factories.

Rezso Nyers, in his reply, said that the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party which is on the path of becoming a people's party, counts on small artisans and entrepreneurs.

Economic Chamber Views Government Package Deal

AU2107104489 Budapest MTI in English 1157 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Budapest, 19 Jul (MTI)—The Hungarian Chamber of Commerce essentially agrees with the 3-year government programme of economic restructuring and stabilization currently under preparation, Deputy General Secretary Gabor Kelenyi told journalists in Budapest on Wednesday.

The Chamber supports the idea of creating a single market in place of the previous domestic, socialist and capitalist relations. At the same time, they draw attention to the fact that a change-over to dollar accounting in trade with the CMEA countries, mainly the Soviet Union, may initially cause a considerable loss in terms of trade to the Hungarian economy. The loss might well reach 2,200 million dollars. The Chamber upholds the property reform, the continued liberalization of price and wage regulation, the budgetary reform and the further liberalization of imports.

Editorial on Janos Kadar's Funeral Published

AU2007163289 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 15 Jul 89 p 3

[Unattributed editorial: "Funeral"]

[Text] Such a funeral has not been held before. No communist leader has ever been given such a deeply compassionate farewell by his own nation at his biological death, following his political death which occurred while he was still alive. For something like this to have happened, one had to be Janos Kadar and a Hungarian.

There was another funeral only a month ago.... Our newspaper carried the following headline in reporting on that funeral: "The Nation Paid Its Tribute to the Martyrs With Great Respect." Yesterday we had another funeral, in which the nation, in deep mourning, bade farewell to Janos Kadar.

Imre Nagy and his martyred associates, Janos Kadar, a funeral, and mourning. Are we talking about two nations? They belong to the same nation and one nation has one history, with a lot of contradictions in that history. Only humanism can solve such dilemmas, and the vox humana spoke in this country on 16 June and on 14 July. We could not and cannot wish anything else for ourselves but that both these days should become days of national reconciliation.

As we heard in a radio program of reminiscences on 13 July, toward the end of his political career, Janos Kadar said once that he was a happy man because a decision of his which very few people had understood for a long time was later understood by a lot of people. He did not say what it was, but he clearly was thinking of his role in the first days of November 1956. He also felt happy, he said, because he could serve the cause of progress, socialism, peace, and the cause of the Hungarian people all his life. Janos Kadar's personal tragedy is that the Hungarian events in the last year of his life destroyed his feeling of happiness and broke his spirit.

However, others also have had personal tragedies here: the martyrs of the Soviet intervention, the victims of repression, the jailed and humiliated people, and the people banned from Janos Kadar's era.

However, the majority of this same generation lived with an awareness of peace, a modest but gradual growth, and social progress in the sixties and seventies. These were years of cautious reforms, reforms which, although too modest for modernization and catching up with Europe, were nevertheless enough to project our differentness and to cherish our hope that our country's wagon was moving ahead. Political leaders called this state national consensus.

However, we would lie to our past if we were to forget that, in this consensus, the people accepted Janos Kadar and so did the world. The international press, which for years called Janos Kadar a puppet installed in power "at

the top of Soviet bayonets" in November 1956, wrote the following after 20 years: "Janos Kadar is the only communist leader whom the people would elect as leader of the country even in a free election." The Hungarian people felt the same way. Awakening to national awareness and with tears in their eyes, the people were watching on their television sets when Janos Kadar met with the pope, Willy Brandt, Helmut Schmidt, Mitterrand, Margaret Thatcher, Olof Palme, and other country leaders of the Western civilization, and the people were also listening with emotion to the words of praise and appreciation addressed to their country and their leader.

However, some people already saw the cracks in the economic foundations of this national consensus, they saw the bottomless pit of millions of wasted dollars, and they saw the overspending, the overconsumption, the dead end of this model, and the limits of its performance.

In the spirit of national consensus, we buried Imre Nagy and his martyred associates with dignity, and yesterday we buried Janos Kadar. Both were historical personalities. Imre Nagy was one because he accepted the impossible, and Janos Kadar was one because he accepted the possible.

Now the people have paid an emotional tribute to Janos Kadar in a shocking national demonstration. With his mistakes, only a historical personality can deserve something like this. Tens of thousands of people paid their tribute at his bier, and tens of thousands of people lined up in the heart of Budapest along his last road and threw flowers to the funeral procession. Such mourning cannot be organized, and such mourning can come only from deep within the people's soul and heart.

When can we finally reach a point when we are no longer forced to draw parallels?

Like Imre Nagy whom we buried 4 weeks ago, Janos Kadar will also become a part of our history as a great statesman, because, with all of those different feelings and ideas in our heads, we are one nation.

Official Interviewed on Privately-Owned Weapons

AU2007155989 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian (Supplement) 15 Jul p 3

[Interview with Colonel Karoly Nagy, head of a department of the National Police Headquarters, by Pal Berko: "Weapons in Private Hands: Invisible Legion?"—date, place not given]

[Text] The police are in charge of protecting Hungary's citizens and the security of the population; therefore, there is perfect equality in this respect. However, quoting Orwell's formulation, some people are more equal than others. In addition to the police protection that they enjoy as a citizen's right, such people can also count on themselves, because they carry weapons for self-defense. Who are they, and how many of them are there? Are there really 100,000 of them, as a deputy mentioned at the recent National Assembly session? What right do they have to carry arms, and what kind of weapons are they allowed to carry? We asked Karoly Nagy to give us answers to these questions.

[Berko] What laws today regulate the conditions for carrying arms in Hungary?

[Nagy] Along with the well-known regulations, these are old and obsolete internal laws which we wanted to finally modify in a modern and clear law following last year's debate in parliament. But we did not succeed. [passage omitted]

[Berko] How many weapons are there in the possession of the population?

[Nagy] There are almost 80,000 weapons in the possession of 40,000 professional and sporting hunters in the country, and a further 20,000 weapons for self-defense are in the possession of various strata of society. Half of these 20,000 weapons are carried by members of the Armed Forces, people who already possess service rifles. [passage omitted]

[Berko] How many people become ineligible to carry arms a year?

[Nagy] Considering the statistics of the past few years, we cancel an average of 700 licenses a year. However, there were years when this number reached 1,500. Health deficiences are the first among the reasons behind such cancellations. [passage omitted]

[Berko] Do people receive or buy their weapons?

[Nagy] They buy their weapons, and prices vary between 600 and 8,000 forints. Besides, 90 percent of the weapons for self-defense in Hungary are domestically produced or of Czechoslovak origin. [passage omitted]

[Berko] Are there any statistics on the number of weapons that were handed back to army depots and storage rooms at the end of 1956?

[Nagy] We do not even have estimates. We know that a large amount of weapons was carried out to the streets in October and November 1956 from arms depots and weapons factories, as well as from the armed units that joined the uprising. In November 1956 strict regulations emerged on the possession of weapons and immunity from punishment was promised to those who handed their arms back to the depots. However, just as we do not have any information on the actual amount of weapons on the streets in 1956, we do not know exactly how many weapons were brought back. Sometimes we still come across rifles and machineguns hidden in 1956, and some of these weapons are well preserved and are still operational. We find most of these weapons in the hands of poachers. However, I can count on one hand the number

Further on Jaruzelski Election to Presidency

Walesa Gives 'Statement'

LD2007145689 Warsaw PAP in English
1257 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] Warsaw, July 20—Lech Walesa published the following statement to mark the election of Wojciech Jaruzelski as Polish president:

"Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski was elected president of the Polish People's Republic by the National Assembly. Solidarity and opposition milieux rallied around it decided to start cooperating with the newly elected president aiming to evolutionally change Poland's political, social and economic reality. We are also aware of domestic and external political determinants causing that only a person representing the government-party coalition could become president at the present moment.

"We are aware that this election may not suit many of our fellow-countrymen both because of the person of Gen Jaruzelski and of the procedure of the election done by the votes of the representative body whose composition reflects political agreement of the round table but does not correspond to real political references and options of society.

"We expect the new president to all the more use his office to continue and even to accelerate changes taking place in Poland, to contribute to putting into effect decisions of the round table and to pursue a policy of the Polish reason of state going beyond narrow interests of one party. It is also his duty to bring about free parliamentary elections in the coming four years and general presidential elections in the next term of office.

"The final assessment of Gen Jaruzelski, to be given by history, depends chiefly on his attitude in the coming years."

[Signed] Gdansk, July 19, 1989

Dobraczynski, Miodowicz Messages

LD2007233289 Warsaw PAP in English
2212 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] Warsaw, July 20—Jan Dobraczynsk sent best wishes in the name of the Presidium, Executive Committee, and National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) to President Wojciech Jaruzelski in connection with the latter's election to the highest state post.

"The great transformations that occurred in the life of our fatherland originated largely on your initiative," the letter read.

"We are aware that the current transformatons are still not final and that our country will face further hard and difficult work in this area. Your person, Mr President, wil be the centre of these transforamtions," Dobraczynski concluded.

"I received your election by the National Assembly for the highest post in our fatherland with genuine satisfaction," wrote chairman of the All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions OPZZ.

"The burden of responsibility for the fates of Poland and Poles that you assumed bolsters great hope for setting Polish economy in order, expanding civic liberties and building of a fully democratic state.

"I believe, Mr President, that you will satisfy expectations that all of us have, and I sincerely wish this to you," Miodowicz's message said.

Paper Gives Breakdown of Results

LD2107084989 Warsaw PAP in English
0730 GMT 21 Jul 89

["Who Elected Polish President"—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, July 21—Solidarity paper GAZETA WYBORCZA today publishes the names and affiliation of National Assembly members who voted in the presidential election, according to an unofficial protocol of the voting.

In the table below, Y means yes (for), N—(against), A—abstentions, INV—invalid vote, AB—absent or refused to vote:

Floor group	Y	N	A	INV	AB
OKP (Solidarnosc)	1	222	18	7	11
PUWP [Polish United Workers Party]	171	1	—	—	1
UPP [United Peasants' Party]	54	6	13	—	3
DP [Democratic Party]	20	4	3	—	—
PAX	10	—	—	—	—
UCHS [Christian Social Union]	8	—	—	—	—
PZKS [Polish Catholic-Social Union]	5	—	—	—	—
Coalition Total	268	11	16	—	4
Sen Stoklosa	1	—	—	—	—
Grand Total	270	233	34	7	15

Jaruzelski Aid Message to Western Leaders

AU2007121089 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish
13 Jul 89 pp 1, 5

[PAP headline: "Wojciech Jaruzelski's Six Points"]

[Text] A message from General Wojciech Jaruzelski on the subject of the aid that is essential to effect rapid structural changes and a fundamental reform of the

Polish economy was sent to the heads of the world's seven most industrialized states and the chairman of the EEC. It has been announced that these issues will be discussed at the Paris summit from 14 through 15 July. It is expected that coordinated action to provide Poland with economic aid will be agreed on.

The chairman of the State Council asked French President Francois Mitterrand, the host of the meeting, to set out Poland's needs and expectations and to convey them to the heads of states and governments taking part in the meeting.

The letter reads in part:

(...) We have resolutely embarked on a path of profound changes that allow the vitality and energy of all social forces to be used. The practical implementation of the policy of dialogue, national accord, and institutional change is being accelerated. The opposition has entered and is well represented in the new bicameral Parliament. The reforms that are being introduced create a basis for a new democratic order, which is guaranteed by law, within the state and a new economic model that is based on the laws of the market. All the political forces taking part in the "roundtable" desire the continuation of this programmatic line. These forces are convinced that reforms should be instituted in an evolutionary manner. This is not only called for by the national raison d'etat, but also by a feeling of joint responsibility for the stability of East-West relations and the development of the situation on the European continent.

The state of our economy poses a danger. There is a real threat that our economic crisis will grow more severe with all the consequences that that would entail. We are trying to overcome the crisis by way of a radical reform of state structures and the economic system. Our short-term objective is the arresting and reversal of negative trends, especially the inflationary growth of wages and prices. Our dramatic situation forces us to focus our main attention on this matter. We are introducing practices stemming from the underlying principle of the economic program that defines the directions and tasks of our adjustment policy for the years 1990-92. The effective implementation of the provisions of the program will serve as a starting-point for what we aim to achieve in the long-term in conjunction with the IMF.

The Polish sociopolitical and economic reforms will only have a chance of success if we manage to surmount the current difficult economic situation relatively quickly and if we can rapidly achieve significant progress in restoring internal economic equilibrium. External economic assistance for Poland is of cardinal importance for the attainment of this goal. This view is shared by the authorities and the opposition. The time factor is of exceptional importance in this respect.

At the same time, I would like to state most emphatically that we fully realize that first and foremost we ourselves must bring about the recovery of the economy and bear the costs that this entails. Thus, external assistance is not intended to replace necessary reforms and market-oriented adjustments, but to bolster them.

The declarations made by Western governments confirm me in the belief that these governments want to provide the Polish economy with genuine, effective aid.

The 6-point program for Poland that was submitted by General Jaruzelski contains the following the proposals:

1. External assistance is essential for setting undertakings in motion that would result in the entire food economy being based on market principles. This action requires appropriate reserves to make up the shortages that would occur during the initial period of dismantling the monopoly in this sector of the economy and the transition to market mechanisms. Support for this reform could include, among other things, supplies of subsidized foodstuffs, as well as the provision of credit guarantees for their purchase. We estimate that needs during this period, one extending over 2 years, could amount to $1 billion.

2. Profound deformations in Poland's economic structure and the high level of debt require rapid agreement with the IMF on an economic program that would make it possible to bolster the economy with credits totaling about $2 billion until 1992. Credit support for the adjustment program should be forthcoming as soon as such a program is agreed. The effective realization of the program—by way of the restoration of internal market equilibrium—would ensure the attainment of equilibrium in foreign trade.

3. The agreement with the IMF would be accompanied by the restructuring of our guaranteed debt with respect to the Paris Club. We assume that the terms of restructuring would provide for the relief and concessions that are granted to states that are particularly indebted. The restructuring of current obligations (including arrears) would occur as quickly as possible, and the obligations due during the years of the program (1990-92) would be discharged once the restructuring has been instituted.

4. Operations pertaining to the reduction of the nonguaranteed debt and the cost of servicing it, as well as converting part of that debt into other types of obligations should constitute an integral part of solving Poland's debt problem. We assume that activities directed toward this will be actively supported by international financial institutions and the governments of creditor states.

5. The proper functioning of the economy, as well as the servicing of the debt also require an increase in Poland's export capacity. The following steps would assist this:

—the provision of World Bank credits for the partial financing of export-oriented investments projects that have already been prepared and have a value of about $300 million;
—the rapid formulation and provision of a World Bank structural adjustment loan (SAL) worth about $500 million that would serve to bolster the export-oriented sector of the economy;
—access to government credit guarantees for modernization and export-oriented investment;
—improved access to markets by way of, among other things, granting Poland tariff concessions under the Generalized System of Preferences.

6. Economic renewal envisages fundamental changes in the structure of production and forms of ownership. Support for such changes could take the form of:

—the realization of a series of World Bank sector-oriented projects (mining, telecommunications, and banking);
—offering active encouragement to investors to invest capital in Poland by way of, among other things, the identification of investment opportunities in Poland by government experts and the provision of government guarantees for investment in Poland. Legal conditions have already been created for converting state enterprises into companies with foreign capital participation without any restrictions on the level of such participation.
—participation in financing the development and modernization of the processing and storage of foodstuffs. This program could be coordinated by the World Bank, or the European Investment Bank. We estimate that the level of funds (to be used over a period of 3 years) needed for this would amount to about $0.5 billion;
—participation in the creation of specific objective funds for the development of the private sector in agriculture (the water foundation, for example);
—assistance in training managerial personnel, as well as specialist advice in formulating new economic mechanisms and instruments.

Citizens' Chairman on Solidarity Government

LD2007181789 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] The citizens' parliamentary floor group held a meeting at the Sejm building. The main topic was the current situation in the country and the tasks of the group regarding it. Our reporter Grazyna Zielinska asked the group's chairman, Professor Bronislaw Geremek, for an interview.

[Begin recording] [Zielinska] Professor, certain ideas about the formation of a new government have emerged from the discussion to date. How do you see Solidarity's part in its formation?

[Geremek] Not much can be said yet about the (?results) of such a discussion, because contradictory views have been expressed and the group did not adopt a position. One can say that, in the course of the discussion, there is a distinct sense of responsibility for the country and the situation. And there is the conviction that, regardless of whether solidarity and the opposition decide to take on government responsibility or not, they will be responsible for economic policy anyway, because the country's dramatic situation is causing society's expectations to increase.

What are the possible solutions? One solution is to enter into a coalition with the ruling party. I don't think that this solution will find much support; on the other hand, one sees the possibility of a government being formed by solidarity, excluding the presidential prerogatives, i.e. national defense and internal affairs. However, in the course of the discussion, the main question is: Can a government be formed when the framework of authority and the method of exerting authority still remain unchanged? And there are voices that skeptically assess such a possibility. In my view, the roundtable (?decisions) are still binding, that is to say, not to create a destablizing situation. And, depending on this, I think that the Polish opposition will make its decisions. One thing is certain, in many areas conflict situations are possible between the government and the opposition. If, on the other hand, a consensus is not reached in the economic sector, then an explosive situation threatens.

[Zielinska] Could there be a national unity front, which Wojciech Jaruzelski spoke about?

[Geremek] I don't think so. I am stating my view in this way; but I think that such is the effect of the discussions up to now. At the moment, there is no situation for a government of national unity, understood as a government of the Polish United Workers Party, the United Peasant Party, the Democratic Party, and Solidarity. What is possible, in my view, is that a Solidarity government would create a situation of far-reaching national unity, but this is a totally different proposition and a totally different government. [end recording]

Shipyard, Transport Workers Return to Work

AU2007133889 Paris AFP in English 1325 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] Warsaw, July 20 (AFP)—Workers at the Paris Commune shipyard in Gdynia, northern Poland and transport employees in the southern region of Katowice resumed work Thursday, informed sources said.

The 5,000 shipyard workers, who had downed tools on Wednesday, went back to work after an appeal by the regional committee of the Solidarity trade union.

The workers declared they were ready to resume strike action if their demands were not met by August 31.

A strike committee including representatives of the official trade union, "independent" workers and Solidarity has put a list of 12 demands to the management, including pay rises and total reorganisation of the shipyard.

The Gdynia shipyard is part of the bigger shipyard at Gdansk where the Solidarity trade union movement was first born.

Meanwhile, transport workers in the mining and steel region of Katowice returned to work after their pay demands were partially satisfied.

The strike by public transport staff had paralysed traffic in the heavily populated region of some 4 million inhabitants, causing local authorities to appeal to state companies and individuals to ease transport problems by giving lifts to the public.

PAP on Strike's End

LD2007144889 Warsaw PAP in English
1305 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] Gdansk, July 20—After a one-day strike, the personnel of the Paris Commune shipyard in Gdynia started working today. Only a strike alert, to last till July 31, is maintained in the shipyard.

A six-person group, elected from among the several-dozen-strong strike committee, watches over the implementation of the postulates forwarded during talks with the management.

Talks on Health Service Disputes, Strike Ends

AU1507172689 Warsaw PAP in English
1551 GMT 15 Jul 89

[Text] Warsaw, July 15—Talks between government members and representatives of health service, including members of the Coordinating Commission for the Health Service at the independent self-governing trade union Solidarnosc, the Federation of Health Care Employees, the strike committee of the oncological hospital, and the ambulance service in Poznan, western Poland, were held here til late last night.

The meeting was chaired by Minister, member of the Council of Ministers for Cooperation with Trade Unions Jozef Oleksy, and attended by representatives of the Health Ministry with Minister of Health and Social Welfare Izabella Planeta-Malecka and Secretary of State at the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy Jerzy Szreter. Representatives of the All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions (OPZZ) and the Chamber of Physicians participated in the talks as well.

Representatives of the government side obliged themselves to summarily—on July 17—file the Council of Ministers with a draft on such legal solutions that would make it possible to give advance pays, totaling 56 thousand zlotys for each employee in early August, and covering the period of July and August when it comes to squaring pay accounts. The government will summarily subject the whole of health service problems to debates of the Lower House of the Parliament (Sejm).

The sides confirmed roundtable settlements as concerns making decisions on manning managerial posts, advancement and assessment of employees, saying that only professional qualifications and ethic and moral attitudes of candidates and not political reasons, irrespective of orientation, should be taken into account in this respect.

Trade unions will turn to the Sejm to examine the issue of increased budget means. Meanwhile, a group of health care employees ended their hunger strike staged in front of the voivodship office in Poznan on the tenth day of the protest today. They answered an appeal issued after the talks at the Office of the Council of Ministers here.

In a related development, chairwoman of the Solidarnosc Health Service Coordinating Commission Alina Pienkowska appealed to those employed in health service to suspend all strike and protest actions until a decision of the Council of Ministers is announced, which is expected by July 18.

Michnik Participates in 'East-West' Conference

Michnik, Moscow's Yakovlev Meet

AU1407210089 Warsaw PAP in English
1850 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow, July 14—Adam Michnik, editor-in-chief of the GAZETA WYBORCZA daily, participating in the "East-West" conference now underway here, met today with editor-in-chief of the weekly MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI (Moscow News) Yegor Yakovlev.

The two discussed, among others things, possibilities of cooperation between the two newspapers.

More on Michnik Meetings

AU1407221489 Warsaw PAP in English
2039 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow—In another development, Adam Michnik and Andrzej Wajda met with members of the "Memorial" association and of other informal groups. During the meeting, organized at the initiative of the "Memorial," the two answered numerous questions on the situation in Poland.

Michnik Meets Soviet Deputies

AU1507164489 Warsaw PAP in English 1606 GMT 15 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow, July 15—Adam Michnik, taking part in the Moscow debates of an international scientific conference, met here today with a group of Supreme Soviet people's deputies, members of the so called interregional group of deputies.

While attending a working meeting of this group as a Sejm (lower chamber of the Polish Parliament) deputy, Michnik stressed the need for the development of interparliamentary contacts in the name of common democratic goal.

Participants in the working meeting unanimously adopted a resolution which expressed the desire of establishing cooperation with Poland's constructive political opposition.

Politburo 12 Jul Session Issues Communique

AU2007152989 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Jul 89 pp 1,2

[PAP headline: "Communique Issued Following Meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] On 12 July the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee Politburo assessed the sociopolitical and economic situation in the country. A report was delivered on the work of the PZPR Deputies Club. The importance of the deputies' activities was emphasized. The appropriate party echelon cells were charged with providing the PZPR Deputies Club with all the material and information they require in their activities, including material and information that would allow them to respond effectively to the issues raised in the Sejm.

The Politburo acquainted itself with preparations for the party's 13th Central Committee plenum. They are at an advanced stage and are proceeding smoothly. The 13th plenary session of the Central Committee will be convened before the end of the month.

It is very important that the Central Committee clearly define what the party is in favor of, what it will defend, what it will oppose and, finally, what solutions it will prefer in the political, social, and economic life of the country. The stand that it will take must provide answers to the questions and doubts that currently trouble communities of workers, broad circles of party members, and the party's aktiv. The plenum will assess the campaign preceding the elections and the political and personnel conclusions to be drawn from this assessment.

The Politburo calls on party members, the party's organizations and echelons, and those who support the party to communicate views and opinions, especially on the condition of the party and ways of improving it, as well as on problems that are the focus of attention and concern on the part of working people. These views should help in formulating a concrete party standpoint on various phenomena encountered in Polish life, and contribute to the success of reforms that creatively develop the resolution adopted at the 10th Central Committee plenum.

The Politburo stresses most emphatically that PZPR organizations and echelons must make every possible effort to maintain and strengthen a close bond with working people, with working people's representatives, and especially with people's councils at all levels and employee self-management bodies, as well as with trade unions that support socialist principles of social justice. It is also essential to look after the position of party, state, and economic personnel who have proved themselves and their ability to act effectively.

The Politburo was briefed on the course and results of the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Pact member states that was held in Bucharest from 7 through 8 July.

The Politburo emphasized the great importance of the conference, which took place at a time when "new thinking," arms control processes, and the strengthening of security and confidence are entering a qualitatively new stage.

One of the chief goals at the present time is the attainment of progress in the Vienna negotiations on conventional forces and the commencement of negotiations on tactical nuclear weapons in Europe. This enhances the importance of the USSR's readiness to implement further unilateral reductions in tactical nuclear missiles if the NATO states are prepared to hold negotiations on these weapons.

The Politburo stated with satisfaction that the conference documents accord first-rank importance to the development of the pan-European process and the creation of a single Europe of lasting peace and cooperation, while respecting political and territorial realities and the inviolability of existing borders.

Support was expressed for the allied states' proposals concerning the establishment of a constructive dialogue between the Warsaw Pact and NATO on political and military matters. It would represent an important contribution to stability and security on our continent.

The Politburo focused particular attention on those passages in the communique that highlighted the fact that the sociopolitical and economic changes that are taking place in the allied states are of great significance for the international situation and have an impact on it.

The Politburo stressed the importance of the fact that the participants in the Bucharest conference were unanimous in recognizing that there is no universal model of socialism and that the definition of a model is the affair of each individual country.

The Politburo expressed its approval for the results produced by the conference and the creative contribution that the Polish People's Republic [PPR] delegation made to the conference decisions, and took note of the positive results that the conference produced from the viewpoint of Polish national interests.

The Politburo familiarized itself with the course and results of the official visit by G. Bush, the President of the United States of America, who visited our country from 9 through 11 July at the invitation of W. Jaruzelski, the chairman of the PPR State Council.

The Politburo stressed that this was an important event in bilateral relations and international life.

The talks held with President G. Bush were frank, constructive, and marked by the desire for mutual understanding, and they provided a new impetus to the further advantageous development of cooperation in all areas. The talks made it possible to open a new stage in PPR-U.S. relations and to bring about the full normalization of relations. The American side expressed a readiness to enhance and intensify cooperation.

The Politburo expressed recognition for the announcement that the United States was ready to support economic and financial initiatives that would help Poland through international contacts. The plan submitted by President G. Bush, which, among other things, envisages the restructuring of Poland's debts, would create more extensive opportunities for the expansion of economic cooperation. At the same time, the Politburo drew attention to the large reserves that still exist in this area.

The agreement on the establishment of cultural and information centers by the two states opens a new chapter in mutual cultural, scientific, and information cooperation.

The Politburo stated that the two sides agreed in their assessment of the positive development of the international situation, and of the situation in Europe in particular. They expressed recognition for the great significance of the successful development of relations between the United States and the USSR. They pointed to the need to take further steps to strengthen confidence, detente, and cooperation in Europe.

The Politburo stated with satisfaction that there were great similarities, and in some cases even complete unanimity, with respect to the views of the Polish and American sides on the subject of bilateral relations and international issues.

10th Sejm Session

* Kozakiewicz Opening Speech

26000576 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Jul 89 p 3

[PAP report: "Address by Sejm Marshal Mikolaj Kozakiewicz"]

[Text] Hallowed Sejm!

Had anyone as early as a month ago told me that, by the will of the deputies of the 10th Sejm, I would carry the Marshal's [Speaker's] mace, I would have reacted with astonishment and disbelief. Something important must have happened recently, various (good and bad) changes must have taken place in the economy and politics, new hopes but also new perils must have arisen, and a complete change in the composition of the Sejm, and hence also in its operation, must have occurred in order for my candidacy to be posed. This exceptional nature of events and the critical development stage of our country have also resulted in that, for the first time in 40 years, I have agreed to eventually take on the burden of responsibility connected with the exercise of high office. You, Citizens Deputies, have by your votes decided to place that burden indeed on my shoulders.

Citizens Deputies!

I want to thank all those Deputies who, by voting for me, expressed their trust and faith in my ability to direct efficiently, effectively, and honestly the work of this Sejm without yielding to manipulations or pressures from any side. I shall try not to misplace their trust.

I also respect the opinion of those Deputies who had refrained from voting, expressing by this gesture the lack of certainty as to whether I am the most suitable candidate for Sejm Marshal or whether I would cope with my duties, which, given the unusually complicated situation in this country, are certainly more difficult from those resting on the shoulders of all my predecessors. Such doubts, which also are not alien to myself, can be dispelled only by the effects of my actions. One thing I can promise them: the day on which I begin to feel that this job is beyond my powers, or that the historic era to which I owe my emergence is too much for me, shall be the last day on which I hold my office. I shall then also immediately request this Honored Chamber to convey the Marshal's mace to more experienced hands. I shall proceed likewise if I encounter internal or external barriers to the proper exercise of my duties and am unable to overcome them.

For now let me speak to the Deputies who had voted against my candidacy to the post of the Sejm Marshal. If they did so because they had listened to the voice of their own conscience and not because they followed some

persuasion or behest, I respect them, because my awareness of this will cause me to view all the more self-critically my actions as Sejm Marshal, and it also will protect me against any arrogance ensuing from the illusory belief that everybody is supporting and trusting me as a man and a politician. Well, arrogance and self-conceit have led to the fall of quite a few public figures.

Hallowed Chamber!

If I am standing here now, that is due to not only the individual decisions of the Deputies but also the decisions taken by the leaderships of various political parties and groupings represented in this Sejm as well as by the [ruling-] coalition and opposition caucuses of Sejm Deputies. Some played their role by nominating me as a candidate, others by granting my nomination their support, and others still by refraining from objecting and from nominating another candidate. In all these decisions, which of a certainty had been taken for varying reasons but all preceded the elections in the Sejm, I also perceive a credit of confidence granted to me directly or indirectly, and hence also a moral obligation to exercise the duties of the Sejm Marshal in such a way as to assure equal rights, equal freedom of expression of opinions, equal opportunities for voicing and defending diverse rationales, and rules that are equally binding on all Deputies and their caucuses or circles. I want to be the Marshal of the entire Sejm and not of some part thereof. I shall exercise this role, to paraphrase Zeromski, "without kowtowing to the powers that be, ideologies, or institutions."

Citizens Deputies!

I shall not conceal from you that, in assuming, by your will, this highest post in the Sejm, I am aware of not only the entire magnitude of my responsibilities but also regret that in this Sejm, which will of a certainty be a Sejm of political struggle for the country's economic and political future, for the nature of its system of society, I will no longer be able to stand as before on the speaker's podium in order to support some motions and object to others in the course of untrammeled parliamentary discussion. I feel strongly that the Sejm Marshal must be an arbiter, not a competitor; he must make sure that the discussion be fair and follow the rules, and he himself should not participate in it, or at any rate he does not have the right to avail himself of the powers granted to him in order to promote some motions and inhibit others. These powers belong exclusively to the Sejm as a whole, as well as to the representatives of various social classes, interest groups, and political orientations sitting in the Sejm. Of course, I shall have my own opinion on every affair, but it shall not be a justification for any actions I take ex officio as Sejm Marshal.

Citizens Deputies!

These are not the times for displays of eloquence; the situation is too dramatic to waste time on speeches. The cracks in the walls of our national mansion are too wide to paper over with plasters of patriotic or historiosophic rhetoric. Nevertheless, on the occasion of the inauguration of the 10th Sejm, let me remind you of the comments on the deputies to the Sejm of 430 years ago made at the time by Andrzej Frycz Modrzewski:

"There are some who, in differing among themselves about affairs of the Commonwealth rather than their own affairs, forfeit any goodwill for themselves. Although nothing should be dearer to us than the Commonwealth,... it is neither just nor useful to the Commonwealth itself to quarrel or to hate those who have their own ideas on how to rule it. Because, first, it is possible that those who think differently than you may have better judgment than you yourself. Second, if a deputy is, after all, mistaken, his mistake was well-intentioned as he thought it was best for the Commonwealth, and so his mistake merits pardoning rather than hate."

These are sagacious comments, cited from a treatise whose title, "On Healing the Commonwealth," is perfectly suited to the present as well as to the underlying nature of the 10th Sejm. These comments are so applicable to a Sejm in which, for the first time since World War II, has appeared a large group of oppositionist Deputies. This is explicit proof that a process of evolutionary transition from a hegemonic system to a system of parliamentary democracy continues and is acquiring a tangible shape in Poland. We are only beginning to learn how to live and coexist under this new system, which to us all is something novel and unknown. I want nothing better than that this thought of Frycz Modrzewski be continually borne in the minds of Citizens Deputies and define the climate of our entire parliamentary activity. For although the gradual transition to parliamentary democracy is a goal agreed upon and declared by all the political parties and forces represented in this Sejm, there is no doubt that differences in views on the pace of accomplishing this goal and the approach taken will arise. It can also be anticipated that there will arise differences in views on the most effective ways and means of resolving the dramatically ripened economic and social problems. Lastly, one does not have to be a prophet to foresee that the Sejm will be a forum for the struggle among the interests of competing social groups and classes whose spokesmen the discrete political and professional groupings represented in the Sejm consider themselves to be. In all these situations following the astute opinion of Frycz Modrzewski will be a prerequisite for fruitful work by the Sejm and for the possibility of accord among spokesmen championing different views, accord for the sake of the paramount good of the nation and state.

Citizens Deputies!

Were I in conclusion to define in a nutshell my role as the Sejm Marshal in this field, I would again refer to the

words of that great humanist and partriot: "Allay disputes, strengthen friendships, encourage and teach love and goodwill while leading away from illwill and hate."

* Electoral Law Changes Reviewed

26000580 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Jul 89 p 4

[Unattributed article: "Session of the Sejm's Extraordinary Commission"]

[Text] Directly after the Sejm had completed its deliberations, the Extraordinary Commission held a session to consider the report of the State Electoral Commission on the results of the elections to the Sejm as well as the decrees of the Council of State of 12 June and 1 July 1989, respectively, on Changing the Laws Governing the Elections to the 10th Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, 1989-93, and on Changing the Decree on the Obligations and Rights of Sejm Deputies.

The Commission, in the presence of Sejm Marshal Mikolaj Kozakiewicz, constituted itself in the membership resolved upon at a Sejm session and elected as its chairman Deputy Janusz Trzcinski (PZPR). Deputy Hanna Suchocka (OKP—Citizens' Parliamentary Club) was elected the vicechairperson.

The discussion first touched upon the decrees. At the outset the Chairman of the Legal Commission of the Council of State Professor Kazimierz Secomski explained the premises underlying the decision to decree revisions in the electoral law. The fundamental premise was the article of the Constitution fixing the number of deputies at 460. Since during the first round of elections only two deputies had been elected from the national [unopposed] list, and no provision had been made for a second round for the candidates from that list, the danger of failure to meet the requirements of that article of the Constitution arose. The Council of State was thoroughly informed about the decisions of the roundtable and the distribution of seats in the Sejm. If repeat elections do not take place in the districts, this would mean violating the Constitution and the roundtable agreements. K. Secomski also declared that the decisions were taken upon consulting lawyers who unambiguously declared that the adoption of these decrees is legal from the standpoint of law.

These arguments did not meet with the approbation of the deputies. True, Deputy H. Suchocka said, formally speaking the decrees could be issued, because such powers, including even the election of the president, are vested in the Council of State. But rule of law requires adhering to not only the letter but also the spirit of law.

The issuance of these decrees during the elections was a poor solution, the deputies said. The Constitution specifies that the Sejm's work should be based on 460 deputies, but not that it has to begin that work with 460 deputies on hand. Hence, it is possible to conduct repeat elections even after the Sejm commences its work.

Despite the criticisms of the pertinence of these decrees and the manner in which the Council of State had issued them, the deputies pointed out that, as members of the Extraordinary Commission which is beginning its new term of office, they must consider the future. The situation is bad, but nowadays it is difficult to reverse the course of events, while the failure to confirm the decrees of the Council of State at the very outset of the new term of office could result in a parliamentary crisis.

This view was also voiced by the Commission's chairman, who proposed drafting a resolution that would confirm both decrees along with a statement criticizing the procedure and pertinence of their issuance. A team for drafting that resolution was appointed.

The Commission also accepted the draft of a resolution confirming the validity of the elections of deputies. It recommended complementing the pertinent part of its minutes with the declarations of members of the State Electoral Commission which they had made during a session of that commission in connection with the issuance of the decree on changing the electoral laws.

Janusz Trzcinski was elected the reporting deputy.

Below is the composition of the Commission:

1. Maciej Bednarkiewicz, OKP
2. Tadeusz Bilinski, PZPR
3. Jan Blachnio, UChS [Christian Social Union]
4. Stefania Czupala-Hologa, PZKS
5. Krzysztof Dowgiallo, OKP
6. Jerzy Galaczynski, PZPR
7. Danuta Grabowska, PZPR
8. Wojciech Gryczewski, ZSL [United Peasant Party]
9. Wojciech Janicki, PAX [Christian Association]
10. Tadeusz Kowalczyk, OKP
11. Wladyslaw Liwak, OKP
12. Jozef Lubieniecki, OKP
13. Pawel Lacikowski, OKP
14. Andrzej Milkowski, OKP
15. Walerian Panko, OKP
16. Lech Paprzycki, ZSL
17. Emilia Pogonowska-Jucha, ZSL
18. Jacek Piechota, PZPR
19. Zbigniew Puzewicz, PZPR
20. Jerzy Rusecki, SD [Democratic Party]
21. Jan Sroczynski, PZPR
22. Janusz Steinhoff, OKP
23. Hanna Suchocka, OKP
24. Anna Szymanska-Kwiatkowska, PZPR
25. Jan Switka, SD
26. Janusz Trzcinski, PZPR
27. Adam Zielinski, PZPR
28. Jerzy Zimowski, OKP
29. Jozef Zych, ZSL

* Deputy Marshals on Obligations

26000581 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Jul 89 p 4

[PAP report: "Comments by Sejm Deputy Marshals"]

[Text] *Teresa Dobielinska-Eliszewska (Democratic Party):*

I expect of the 10th Sejm that it will normalize the political and economic situation. This cannot occur overnight, of course, and has to be distributed in time. I believe that measures of political nature should precede certain economic measures.

I have never before held such a responsible office. One has to adapt oneself to every new situation. Of a certainty, I shall approach my new duties in a most responsible manner. I shall try to do all in my power to help lead Poland out of the crisis in which it exists. If I should conclude that I cannot cope with the situation and am not meeting the expectations of my voters, or of the deputies who have voted for me today, I shall resign.

As a member of the Democratic Party I am obligated to translate into reality the program of my party's 14th Congress, which is consonant with many recommendations that were made during the electoral campaign. At the forum of the Sejm I shall attempt to promote this program, jointly with the [ruling] coalition and the opposition, because I believe that the time has come for us to, in medical parlance, bring our fatherland back to health.

Tadeusz Fiszbach (PZPR):

I thank everyone who raised their hands in support of my nomination and ask their support in my exercise of this difficult office. I ask the same thing of the citizens deputies who preferred—and I respect their position—to raise their hands in favor of the other candidate. Feeling honored but oppressed by this duty, I am not yet certain whether I can cope with it. I very much want to exercise this office so as to promote the wellbeing of the Republic and its citizens.

Our country is in great need. There is no one here who is not sensitive to the dramatic gravity of this moment or to the readiness to serve in this great need. The variety of roads which led us here and the diversity of experiences which preceded our presence in this auditorium are at least as broad as the complexity and magnitude of the problems with which we shall be dealing. Voices of millions of people are penetrating the walls of this auditorium. I feel strongly that, despite our differences, we shall be better able to fulfill our obligations toward Poland than if our composition were not so varied.

I realize that this obligation is substructed on the beliefs, views, and decisions that made this possible. Here I am thinking chiefly of the 10th Plenum of the Central Committee [which accepted Solidarity, January 1989]. In highly personal terms I would like to explain the element of decision linked to the necessity of a national reconciliation. After all, that reconciliation had underlain the August [1980] Agreements in Gdansk, as well as the political decisions of the party at the 10th Plenum. This made possible the continuation, at the roundtable, of agreements on the numerous and complex problems and matters decisive to the visage of our country.

I realize that the 10th Sejm, in which the opposition is seated for the first time in postwar history, is already a lasting element of the process of the democratization of our life, of Polish parliamentarism. And I perceive in this an assurance of the success of our labors. Though the roads will differ and the approaches to the solution of problems will vary, I think that the aims by which we guide ourselves are common to us.

Olga Krzyzanowska (Citizens' Parliamentary Club):

This will be hard work. For two reasons. First, it seems to me that in general the duties of a Sejm deputy marshal are difficult, particularly in our political situation. I agree with what Mikolaj Kozakiewicz said that it is a duty of the Sejm marshal and deputy marshals to bring about a parliamentary mode of discussion of rationales. It also seems to me that in exercising my office I shall not represent the opposition as such, because I can represent it only as a deputy. This is how I conceive of the parliamentary role of a deputy marshal: it is to promote ordering our Sejm work. And that work will be hard, because we exist in a difficult sociopolitical situation. Besides, there are so many new deputies here that we must learn how to work together.

Sejm Indexation Commission Examines Draft Law

LD1507051889 Warsaw PAP in English 0025 GMT 15 Jul 89

[Text] Warsaw, July 14—The Sejm extraordinary commission for examining the draft law on pay rises in 1989 in connection with price hikes of consumer goods and services started its work today. The draft was worked out by the government and presented in the first reading at the recent Sejm meeting. The provision of the early introduction of indexation was included in the roundtable settlements.

The commission's debates were devoted to general discussion on indexation and the income policy. Here are the preliminary data of the Main Statistical Office (GUS) depicting the situation in the first half of 1989 in this respect. Retail prices rose over the period by 80.5 percent, while average wages in the whole economy—by 115 percent. Remuneration was particularly fast-growing in the second quarter of this year.

If the indexation factor of 0.8, settled at theround table and envisaged in the government draft law, and estimates of pay rises over the period in question were to be taken into consideration, then it would turn out that,

regardless of pay rises already acquired as a result of the so-called uncontrolled indexation, each of the seven million employees in material production should be paid about 21,000 zlotys on the average. This would mean an additional outflow of money onto the already imbalanced market in terms of 150 billion zlotys per month and some 900 billion zlotys til the end of this year.

In this situation the commission considered, first of all, the essential problem—whether to introduce, under the government draft, general indexation or whether to reduce it to compensatory indexation payments to those whose rise of wages was, generally speaking, smaller than it could be inferred from the adopted indexation factor and ceiling of price hikes.

As a result, three possibilities of solving this problem emerged, the one included in the government draft, and two variants of compensatory indexation. According to the first variant, indexation for the second quarter of the year would not cover employees of those enterprises where wage rises were larger than the sum of indexation payments.

Under the second, less rigid variant, in enterprises where wage adjustments in the second quarter of 1989 embraced all employees or entire worker groups, those payments would be calculated as part of indexation. However, changes of individual pays which resulted from professional advancement of particular workers should not be treated in the same way.

It was initially settled that a provision should be inserted in the draft law which would guarantee that no tax consequences be taken against enterprises as a result of indexation payments.

A working team was appointed which is to prepare, on July 17, alternative proposals on legal provisions concerning the main issues discussed today.

* Senate Marshal: Press Queries, PAP Statement

26000582 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish
5 Jul 89 p 4

[Article by Andrzej Milasiewicz, plus a statement for the PAP: "Questions for the Senate Marshal"]

[Text] During a brief press conference held after the session of the Senate, Marshal [Speaker] Andrzej Stelmachowski developed his ideas on the Fourth Republic, which he had previously presented to the Parliament.

"We face the prospect," he said, "of such marked changes in our socio-political system that it is hardly certain whether historians of the future shall use this term. It would be good," he added, "if little rain fell from this big cloud."

When asked how he visualizes the cooperation between both marshals, the Sejm marshal and the Senate marshal, he parried:

"I have known Professor Kozakiewicz for more than 20 years, so it is unlikely that we would not cooperate well."

"When will both Chambers meet in a joint session?" was another question asked.

"The election of the President is such an important act that implementing it without prior preparation would not be a wise thing. The point is to establish a relationship between the ruling coalition and the opposition so as to avert a constitutional crisis."

One reporter commented, "General Kiszczak did not attend the Senate's deliberations."

"I think that the presence of General Jaruzelski, seated side by side with Lech Walesa at that, was an expressive symbol."

Commenting on the concept of government promoted by GAZETA WYBORCZA [a Solidarity newspaper], Speaker Stelmachowski declared, "It fits somewhat," and added, "I favor building a new structure from the foundations up, and not necessarily from the roof down."

In his last comment, Andrzej Stelmachowski revealed that the Citizens' Parliamentary Club would favor the application, during the deliberations of the National Assembly, of the same electoral laws as had had applied to the elections of the first president of Independent Poland [Gabriel Narutowicz, 1865-1922] as based on the March [1921] Constitution.

Statement for the PAP

"The Senate is by assumption an oversight body. However, the constitutional right with which we are endowed to initiate legislation is a tool which should be, in my opinion, broadly utilized. Why? Because the Senate will most likely work less intensively than the Sejm, and this precisely will allow focusing attention on legislative initiatives. Of course, experience will show whether this is possible, but I would very much like to view thus the Senate's role.

"I think that the experience of the prewar Senate will be hardly utilized. Let us say it honestly: the Senate of that period was not a deliberative body that could be taken as a model. Rather, the Senate of an earlier period should serve as a model. One-third of the members of the Senate of the Second Republic were appointive and, while I do not want to speak badly of an institution to which we have strong emotional links, I believe that a return to the traditions of 50 years ago is impossible. But of course, it would be unwise to refrain from utilizing the good sides of the experience of the past.

"I personally desire to be a reflector of the collective thought of the Senate's 100 members. This is a highly difficult task. On the other hand, I am not going to consider myself a helmsman who rules all this from the top. I want to coordinate and express, as concisely and lucidly as possible, the collective thoughts to be engendered in the Senate.

"In my opinion, the Senate will be a body assuring an equilibrium in the highly delicate situation that has arisen. We are entering upon an unusually difficult period, when a fairly substantial and strong opposition will have to coexist with the government, and I believe that, within the framework of this coexistence, the Senate should pay great heed to preventing that equilibrium from being disturbed."

Envoy Signs Hague Convention on Environment
LD1607205289 Warsaw PAP in English
2006 GMT 16 Jul 89

[Text] The Hague, July 16—Poland's ambassador to the Netherlands signed in the name of Polish Government, The Hague Declaration on Environment Protection which is an appeal to all states issued at the end of the conference of heads of 24 states of the North and South, held here this March.

The declaration says that nature is the common, priceless treasure of all the humanity. It calls for joining or ratifying the already existing international conventions on environment protection and emphasizes the necessity for closer cooperation in this area at the UN forum.

Debt Refinancing Agreement Signed With Belgium
LD1907031189 Warsaw PAP in English
2053 GMT 18 Jul 89

[Text] Brussels, July 18—Poland and Belgium signed here today an agreement on refinancing of Polish debt paytments due in in the years 1986-1988. Under the agreement Poland will start repaying her debt in 1993, and at the same time has won the formal right to Belgian Government-guaranteed export credits.

The normalization of financial and credit relations between the two countries was fully restored.

The document was signed by head of the Belgian State Foreign Credits Insuring Agency, Christian Vincke, and Director of the Foreign Department of Poland's Ministry of Finance, Wladyslaw Czulno.

RCP Central Committee Plenum Held 27-28 Jun

Plenum Agenda Published

AU0707151389 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Jun 89 p 2

["Resolution of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum, Held on 27-28 June 1989"]

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP], the proceedings of the RCP Central Committee plenum were held on 27-28 June 1989. In a spirit of great revolutionary and communist responsibility, of complete patriotic commitment, and of deep confidence in socialism and in the thoroughly scientific and humanist policy of our party and state, that has been brilliantly proved in life by the unparalleled successes obtained in building the new system, the plenum discussed issues of the greatest significance for Romania's socioeconomic development in the next 5-year plan period and in the future up to the years 2000-2010 for implementing the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensuring the country's advance toward communism.

The plenum had the following agenda:

1. On convening the 14th RCP Congress.

2. The draft Program-Directive of the 14th RCP Congress on Romania's Socioeconomic Development in the 1991-1995 5-Year Plan and the long-term guidelines up to the years 2000-2010.

3. The draft theses for the 14th RCP Congress on developing Romanian society, perfecting socioeconomic management, developing the workers' revolutionary democracy, increasing the role of the RCP and of the ideological, political, and educational activities, raising the level of scientific and cultural knowledge and the revolutionary awareness, on the balance of forces, and the fundamental characteristics of the international situation.

4. On the fulfillment of the plan for the first 6 month of this year and the measures for the fulfillment of the plan for the second half of this year and the whole year 1989.

5. On the draft of the national uniform plan for the socioeconomic development of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1990.

The plenum most highly valued Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's masterly speech, a thorough and profound scientific analysis of the road traveled in socioeconomic development, in the formation of the Romanian uniform national state, in the general development of the production forces, of science, and culture, of the great achievements obtained in the construction of socialism, of the current stage of Romanian society, particularly during the period of fruitful achievements inaugurated by the historical Ninth Congress, and of the program for the revolutionary work and struggle of Communists and of the whole nation in the 1991-95 period and beyond the dawn of the third millenium, on the basis of the consistent application of the general laws and the principles of scientific socialism to the concrete conditions and realities prevailing in our country.

The plenum completely endorses the theses, ideas, and guidelines that are of particular theoretical and practical importance included in the exceptional speech made by the party secretary general and unanimously decides that this basic document for the work and action of Communists and of our whole people should be the foundation for the activity to prepare the 14th party congress which, as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu defined it, will go down in history as the congress of the complete victory of socialism, of the triumph of the principles of scientific socialism in the revolutionary transformation of Romanian society, and of the achievement of the country's complete economic and political independence.

Also within this framework, with feelings of great pride and profound gratitude, the participants in the plenum emphasize Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's determined role and his decisive contribution to corroborating and elaborating the draft of the Program-Directive, the draft theses for the 14th RCP Congress, and the magnificent plans and programs for the country's socioeconomic development, for perfecting the organization and management of all sectors of activity, and ensuring the many-sided progress of socialist Romania.

The plenum pays profound and ardent homage to the secretary general of our party, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, a brilliant revolutionary militant and patriot, a hero among the heroes of our nation, a fearless fighter for the cause of the workers class, of socialism, and for the firm implementation—in complete accordance with Romania's concrete realities—of the general laws of social development, the principles of scientific socialism, the advanced materialist-dialectical and historical concept of the world and life, a brilliant founder of modern Romania, an outstanding politician of our times and of the international communist and workers movement, and an active promoter of the most noble aspirations for independence, peace, freedom, and broad cooperation among all nations.

Likewise, the plenum expresses heartfelt and respectful feelings of esteem and admiration for Comrade Elena Ceausescu, an eminent politician and scientist of world renown and a front-ranking militant of our party and state, who has made an outstanding contribution to corroborating and implementing the programs for our country's development, to organizing and modernizing the activity in all sectors of socioeconomic life, and ensuring the progress of our national science, technology, education, and culture.

Voicing the firm and unflinching will of the Communists and of our whole nation to work closely united around the party and its secretary general Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and to do all they can to ensure the exemplary implementation of the domestic and foreign policy of our party and state, the plenum of the RCP Central Committee decides:

1. The plenum has unanimously endorsed the proposal of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee on convening the 14th RCP Congress and has decided that the high forum of the Romanian Communists should be held on 20-25 November 1989.

The plenum has unanimously approved the proposals regarding the agenda of the 14th RCP Congress and has decided that it should discuss the following:
—the Central Committee report on the RCP's activity in the period between the 13th and the 14th RCP Congresses, as well as the party's future tasks;
—the report of the Central Auditing Commission;
—the draft Program-Directive on Romania's socioeconomic development in the 1991-95 5-year plan period and the long-term guidelines up to the years 2000-2010;
—the election of the RCP secretary general, of the RCP Central Committee, and of the Central Auditing Commission.

The plenum has unanimously endorsed the proposals on convening the 14th congress, on organizing meetings and conferences for accountability reports and elections in every party organization and the representational norms for electing delegates to the congress.

2. The plenum discussed and endorsed the draft Program-Directive of the 14th RCP Congress on Romania's socioeconomic development in 1991-95, and the long-term guidelines up to the years 2000-2010.

The plenum believes that the directions for our homeland's future development, worked out on the basis of guidelines and with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's decisive and determined contribution, are fully in accordance with the potential and the resources of our national economy, with the powerful material-technical base established in the years of socialism, particularly after the ninth congress, and with the huge creative capability of the Romanian people. Through its provisions, the Program-Directive ensures the development, at an increased rate, of the production forces, industry, agriculture, sciences and culture, the intensive and balanced development of all branches and counties of our country, Romania's increasingly active participation in the international division of labor, the constant increase of the national wealth, and the improvement of the material and intellectual standard of the whole people.

The plenum completely endorses Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's remarks on the need to work more forcefully to develop scientific-technical research—a lawlike requirement for ensuring the implementation of the party program, the successful building of the comprehensively developed socialist society, and the advance toward communism—so that during this period and up to the end of the second millenium and the beginning of the third millenium Romania should become a powerful force in science and technology, with a high level of development in all areas.

3. The plenum discussed and unanimously endorsed the draft theses for the 14th RCP Congress on developing the Romanian society, perfecting socioeconomic management, developing the workers' revolutionary democracy, increasing the role of the RCP and of ideological, political, education activities, raising the level of scientific and cultural knowledge and the revolutionary awareness, and on the balance of forces and the fundamental characteristics of the international situation.

Based on the remarks and orientations of outstanding significance included in the speech of our party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, at a Political Executive Committee meeting held in April 1988 and at the RCP Central Committee plenums in November 1988 and April 1989, that were widely discussed by the Communists and working people and endorsed by the whole party and people as programmatic documents for building the new system in the current historical period, the plenum emphasizes that the theses for the 14th Congress—which represent the revolutionary thinking and awareness and will of our whole nation—define the guidelines and the general political line of socialist construction in Romania in the current period and in the future, and represent a magnificent general application of Romania's experience and a new and brilliant contribution made by our party secretary general to enriching, in a creative manner, the revolutionary theory and practice, and scientific socialism.

The Central Committee has decided that the draft Program-Directive and the draft theses for the 14th RCP Congress should be published and widely discussed with our whole party and people.

4. The plenum discussed and unanimously endorsed the report on the fulfillment of the plan for the first 6 months of this year and the measures for the fulfillment of the plan in the second half of this year and the whole year 1989.

In the spirit of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's recommendations and guidelines, the plenum has decided that party, mass, and civic bodies and organizations should resolutely work with utmost communist and revolutionary responsibility to fulfill all the plan indicators for the current year in a revolutionary manner, and unflinchingly implement the programs established in every area of activity. The plenum calls on Communists and on all working people to pay greater attention to adopting technical and organizational measures which are needed to eliminate shortfalls that have cropped up in various

sectors of activity and—in the shortest time possible—to make up for all lags, while ensuring a smooth, monthly fulfillment of the plan provisions.

The plenum completely endorses all the guidelines, remarks, and recommendations of our party secretary general included in the speech he made during the plenum proceedings, and calls on the government, ministries, industrial units, enterprises, and party bodies and organizations to adopt the most efficient measures to completely fulfill the item-specified production, particularly production earmarked for exports, ensure the raw material and energy supply, and reduce material consumption and production costs, in order to continuously raise the technical and qualitative level of products and more markedly increase labor productivity, economic efficiency, and profitability in all fields of activity. The plenum also calls for the most resolute actions to strengthen order and discipline and the revolutionary spirit in labor.

The plenum believes that we have all the necessary conditions this year to obtain the best agricultural yields so far in terms of grains, vegetables, fruit growing, vine growing, and in the other sectors, and asks the Ministry of Agriculture, all agricultural bodies, agricultural state and cooperative bodies, and people's councils to work with the utmost responsibility to ensure the optimal harvesting and storing of grain without losses and to carry out all crop tending work on schedule and with a high qualitative level.

The plenum expresses the belief that party bodies and organizations, ministries, central departments, and enterprises, Communists and all working people in industry and agriculture will show a profound revolutionary spirit and will work with determination and self-denial to commendably fulfill the plan for the current year and for 1990, and thus raise the general level of our homeland's socioeconomic development and increase the material and intellectual well-being of our whole nation.

5. The plenum has discussed and unanimously endorsed the report on the draft uniform national plan for the socioeconomic development of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1990.

The plenum highly valued Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's decisive contribution to scientifically working out the draft plan for our country's socioeconomic development in 1990. During the debates it was stressed that the new provisions, elaborated in the spirit of the guidelines of our party secretary, will ensure the continuation of the process of intensive and qualitative development of all branches of our national economy, the expansion of the raw material and energy base, and an increase in labor productivity and efficiency in all areas.

The plenum believes that the draft plan, through its provisions, ensures the necessary conditions for increasing our national wealth and raising the people's standard of living and civilization, and makes a contribution to the achievement of the strategic target of the current 5-year plan, that is, Romania's transition to a superior stage of development as a medium-developed socialist country.

The plenum has decided that the draft plan for 1990 should be widely discussed and examined by the working people's collectives in enterprises, central departments, ministries, research institutes, state and cooperative agricultural units, and in all other units, and new proposals should be examined and made to improve and unflinchingly and optimally implement the objectives concerning the future development of our homeland. Proceeding from the complex nature of the tasks included in the draft plan, the plenum also calls on the government, ministries, central and coordinating bodies, industrial units, enterprises, and party, mass, and civic bodies and organizations to work with the utmost responsibility to thoroughly prepare conditions to fulfill the tasks of the 1990 plan in an exemplary manner.

The plenum expresses the belief that the discussion of these documents, that are of exceptional importance for the socialist and communist future of our homeland, will give a new and strong impetus to the whole political, economic, and social activity of the country, will ensure a thorough analysis of the activity of each party organization, each social and economic unit, and of the workers' revolutionary democracy organizations, and will contribute to the broad mobilization of working people to implement the bright program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania and ensuring our country's advance toward communism.

Let us ensure that the broad discussion of the documents for the 14th congress within the whole party and with all our people will most adequately express the will of all Communists and of our whole nation and ensure that these documents are the expression of a thorough democratic discussion of the revolutionary workers and of the people's participation in the conscious construction of our own future of well-being and happiness, the construction of communism. The general meetings of the basic organizations and the party conferences should be a strong manifestation of the force and unity of our party—the supreme guarantee for fulfilling our socioeconomic development programs and commendably fulfilling the party's role as the vital core of our whole nation and the leading political force in all areas.

The plenum calls on all party bodies and organizations, on Communists, on our heroic workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, and on all the creators of material and intellectual goods in our homeland to work with the utmost responsibility to exemplarily fulfill the tasks and guidelines included in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's brilliant speech and in the documents that have been

adopted, and to commendably implement the provisions of the plan and programs for our homeland's socioeconomic development in order to achieve new, superior quality in the work and life of our whole nation.

Closely united around the party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, under whose wise and clear-sighted leadership Romania is resolutely progressing on the road of building the most just and humane society—the socialist and communist society—let us work with the utmost communist and revolutionary responsibility to meet the 45th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation and the great communist forum in November, the 14th party congress, with new victories!

Resolution on Convening 14th Congress

AU0607144789 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Jun 89 p 2

["Resolution of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum, Held on 27-28 June 1989, on Convening the 14th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party"]

[Text] In accordance with the provisions of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] Statute, which establishes the convening of the party congress once every 5 years, the RCP Central Committee plenum decides:

I. To convene the 14th RCP Congress for 20-25 November 1989 and to organize meetings and conferences for accountability reports and elections in all party organizations.

II. The 14th RCP Congress will have the following agenda:

1. The Central Committee report on the RCP activity in the period between the 13th and the 14th Congresses and the future tasks of the party.
2. The report of the Central Auditing Commission.
3. The draft of the program-directive for Romania's socioeconomic development in the 1991-95 5-year plan and the long-term guidelines up to the years 2000-2010.
4. The election of the RCP secretary general, of the party Central Committee, and of the Central Auditing Commission.

III. The representation rate for the election of delegates to the Congress will be one delegate to 1,150 party members; that is, 3,326 delegates will participate in the high forum of Communists, delegates who will be elected by the conferences of county party organizations and the conference of the Bucharest Municipality party organization, on the basis of the number of party members on 30 September 1989.

—Apart from the elected delegates, 900 guests, party members who held this status before 23 August 1944, party and state activists, members of mass and civic organizations, managerial cadres in industry, construction, transportation, goods turnover and agriculture, workers, peasants, engineers, technicians, foremost people in the socialist competition, scientists, and men of arts and culture will participate in the congress.

IV. In accordance with the provisions of the RCP Statute, meetings and conferences for accountability reports and elections in all local party organizations will be organized. These conferences will take place as follows:

—The general meetings of the basic organizations and meetings or conferences of party organizations in enterprises, institutions, and agricultural units will take place between 1 September and 15 October 1989;

—The conferences of commune, town, and municipality organizations and the conferences of Bucharest sectoral party organizations will take place between 5 and 25 October 1989;

—The conference of county party organizations and the conference of Bucharest party organization will take place between 25 October and 10 November 1989.

The conferences of the county party organizations will have the following agenda:

—The accountability report on the activity of the county party committee;

—The report on the County Auditing Commission;

—Discussions on the draft of the 14th RCP Congress documents;

—The plan for the country's socioeconomic development in the 1991-95 5-year plan;

—The election of the county party committee, of the county auditing commission, and of the delegates for the 14th RCP Congress and the appointment of candidates for the Central Committee and for the Central Auditing Commission.

V. The election of the managerial bodies and of delegates for the conferences of party organizations and for the 14th RCP Congress and the appointment of candidates for the next level of bodies of the party organizations will be carried out in accordance with the norms of the party Statute and the instructions of the Central Committee regarding the election of local party bodies.

The best Communists will have to be elected to the local party bodies and as delegates to the 14th RCP Congress—those who carry out steady activity, who are in the forefront of the struggle for the exemplary fulfillment of the party program and of the party and state decisions, and who display a revolutionary spirit, exactingness, and determination in fulfilling the tasks bestowed to them and are in exact accordance with the political, moral, and professional criteria. An adequate number of women will be elected from the ranks of women and young

people; thus, the structure of the party bodies and of the delegates to the 14th party congress will reflect the social composition of the party members and of the population in our country.

VI. On the basis of the RCP Statute regulations, the number of proposed candidates for all levels of party bodies, including the Central Committee, as will a rule be at least one-third higher than the required number.

In accordance with the Statute provisions and the Central Committee instructions, the proposals for candidates presented at each party conference for the next level of bodies, including the party central bodies, will be submitted for previous discussions and consultation to the general meetings of the organization to which the respective party members belong, and other working people from units where these party members carry out their activity will also be invited to these meetings.

VII. The central candidates for the party's leading bodies will be appointed by the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee.

VIII. The resolution regarding the election of the party secretary general, adopted by the RCP Central Committee plenum, will be discussed within the general meetings and conferences for accountability reports and elections in enterprises, institutions, agricultural units, and in the conferences of commune, town, municipality, and county party organizations.

IX. In accordance with the provisions of the RCP Statute on proportionally representing county party organizations in the central party bodies, it is stipulated that one member of the Central Committee will be elected for 13,900 party members, and one candidate member for 21,250 party members.

The plenum has decided that the number of party Central Committee members should increase from 446 to 455, thus the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee will establish the number of central and local candidates and their distribution throughout counties.

The nominations for candidates to the party Central Committee will be in a proportion of about one-third from the party and state central aktiv and about two-thirds from the county party organizations.

The social composition according to sex and other criteria stipulated for the election of delegates for the 14th party congress will be taken into consideration in establishing the composition of candidates for the party Central Committee.

X. On the basis of provisions included in the Central Committee Instructions, the number of county party committee members will be established in accordance with the size of the respective organization, so that their number will not be lower then 71 and not higher than 103, and the number of Bucharest Municipality party committee members will be 151 at the most.

—The number of candidate members of the county and municipality party committees will not exceed one-half of the total number of members in the respective party body.

XI. During the period that precedes the 14th RCP Congress, which will go down in history as the Congress of Socialist Victory and of Romania's complete economic and national independence, we will place at the center of our organizational and political-ideological activity the more marked mobilization of Communists and of our whole people to fulfill all the plans and programs for our homeland's socioeconomic development in an exemplary way, and we will emphasize with profound patriotic pride the decisive role of particular significance played by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the founder of modern Romania, who for more than a quarter of a century, holding supreme party and state positions, has led the Romanian nation with clear-sightedness toward the highest peaks of progress and civilization. While expressing great satisfaction for everything that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, our party secretary general, has done and continues to do for the benefit and the happiness of the whole people, the ardent wish of Communists and of our whole nation will be expressed to have him always at the helm of our party and state, as a sure guarantee for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensuring Romania's progress toward communism and toward establishing a climate of peace, security, and cooperation among all the nations in the world.

Within the meetings and conferences on accountability reports and elections, as well as within the actions initiated in the political-ideological and scientific-cultural activity, the participants in the meetings will emphasize the unparalleled results obtained in the development of education, science, arts, and culture, areas that have been led with great competence by Comrade Elena Ceausescu, who is making an outstanding contribution to formulating and implementing the domestic and foreign policy of our party and state.

The party organizations' meetings and conferences on accountability reports and elections will have to determine a more marked increase in the leading role of our Communist party—which is the vital core of our whole nation—to determine the monolithic unity of the workers class, the perfecting of the methods and style of work in party organizations and party bodies, the dynamizing of the whole economic, political, and social activity, an increase in the capacity for work, struggle, and action of all party bodies and organizations, and their influence and force in mobilizing the Communists and all the other working people to fulfill in an exemplary way all

the plans and programs for our homeland's socioeconomic development, to build the comprehensively developed socialist society, and ensure our homeland's progress toward communism.

Paper Reports Session Draft Laws

AU1907172689

[Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 30 June carries on page 4 the text of two 1,500-word reports on draft laws submitted to the approval of the 29 June Grand National Assembly session (GNA) in Bucharest and a 1,000-word report of the GNA standing commissions on the respective draft laws. The reports are presented by top party-state officials and follow the same pattern: effusive praise for Nicolae Ceausescu's "great merits" in leading the country and drafting all laws, a brief presentation of the respective laws, and the proposal that the draft laws should be adopted.

In this way Ion Badea, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee (PEC) of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party (RCP) and chairman of the Water Reserves National Council and of the Environmental Protection National Council, presents the "Report on the Draft Law on Rationally Using, Protecting, and Ensuring the Quality of Waters; Manea Manescu, member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee and vice president of the State Council, presents the "Report on the Draft Law on the Ensurance and Control of the Quality of Products and Services"; and Elena Pugna, member of the RCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the GNA's Industry and Economic and Financial Activity Commission, presents the "Joint Report of the GNA Specialized Standing Commissions on the Draft Law on Rationally Using, Protecting, and Ensuring the Quality of Waters and Draft Law on the Ensurance and Control of the Quality of Products and Services."

Plenum Speeches Reported

AU0607130589

[Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 28 June on pages 2,3,4, and 5 and 29 June on pages 5 and 6, under the headline "The Romanian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum—From the Speeches of the Participants," carries 27 reports, ranging between 800 to 2,600 words, on speeches made by top party officials at the 27-28 June plenum of the Romanian Communist Party (RCP) in Bucharest. All speeches, totaling some 25,000 words, deal in general terms with various aspects of socioeconomic life and party activity, with particular emphasis on Nicolae Ceausescu's merits in "scientifically formulating and corroborating our country's development programs" and in "formulating the Program-Directive and the Theses for the 14th RCP Congress." All speakers express "ardent support" for the RCP plenum proposal "that the 14th RCP Congress reelect at the helm of the RCP the fearless fighter for building the most just and humane system on Romanian soil, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu," most of the speakers considering such a step as "a fundamental historical option."

The first reported speech was made by Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, who reports on the "fulfillment of the plan for the first 6 months of this year and on measures to fulfill the plan for the second half and the entire year of 1989".

Ion Dinca is the only full member of the Political Executive Committee (PEC) of the RCP Central Committee whose speech is reported on page 2 of the 28 June SCINTEIA. Speeches by various PEC candidate members are also reported. Mihai Marina, who in his capacity as first secretary of Constanta RCP Committee, mentions that "the results obtained in Constanta County, just like throughout the country, which utterly changed towns and villages, and radically changed the life of our people, are the result and the expression of the consistently scientific policy promoted by our party," and praises Ceausescu for "completely eliminating anachronical theories and practice, as well as the concept of the 'uniform model' in building socialism."

Cornel Pacoste, a PEC candidate member, in his 2,000-word speech reports on "the greatest crops ever attained in the history of the country," putting down these results to "the scientific, creative, and original agrarian policy of the party." Pacoste does not forget to pay "a warm and respectful homage to Comrade Elena Ceausescu" for her "unparalleled contribution" to working out Romania's domestic and foreign policy. However, not all the speakers praise Elena Ceausescu. PEC candidate member Nicu Ceausescu, in his 1,900-word speech lavishly praises Nicolae Ceausescu for his "decisive role in elaborating the paths of modern Romania's constant progress," but, just as in the speeches of Constantin Dascalescu and Eugeniu Radulescu, minister of machine building industry, fails to even mention Elena Ceausescu or her merits. Nicu Ceausescu, in his capacity as first secretary of Sibiu County RCP Committee, reports on plan fulfillment in various economic areas of Sibiu County.

"On behalf of Communists and all inhabitants of Ialomita County" Alexandrina Gainuse, in her 1,800-word speech supports "with boundless respect and feelings of great joy" the proposal for Ceausescu's reelection to the helm of the party at the 14th RCP Congress, and enumerates the great merits of "our eminent leader, the man who represents everything that is the best in the Romanian nation, soul of its soul, and the hope and pride of our nation" thus explaining that Ceausescu deserves the honor to be reelected. Ion M. Nicolae, minister of chemical industry, and Eugeniu Radulescu, minister of machine building industry, express "heartfelt thanks" to Ceausescu "for everything you have been doing for the flourishing of our ancient homeland" and report on some positive results obtained in their respective areas. SCINTEIA of 29 June reports on the address

made by Marin Enache, minister of metallurgical industry, who in his 1,800-word speech pays tribute to the Program-Directive for the 14th RCP Congress and, after reporting on some achievements in the field of metallurgy, pledges to increase "the participation of experts in the ministry and in the research and design units in the production activity, in order to find the best solutions to reduce consumption and costs and to improve the quality of products."

Alexander Czege is the only ethnic Hungarian, whose speech is reported in SCINTEIA on 29 June. In his 1,000-word speech, he speaks on behalf of cooperative workers in the locality of Salonta, Bihor County,and reports on positive agricultural results achieved by agricultural units in Bihor. After praising Ceausescu's domestic and foreign policy Czege reportedly says: "In my capacity as a Romanian citizen of Hungarian nationality, with the same rights and duties as all the other citizens of our homeland, I join all our people in firmly condemning all attempts from abroad to interfere in Socialist Romania's domestic affairs, regardless of the way in which these attempts are made. To all those, who, without being asked, pose as our defenders, while in fact saw discord and division, in the same way as they were acting in the past, we tell them clearly and firmly that the Hungarian nationals in Romania do not need such advice, because the true defender of our rights is the Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian state."

Speeches by various Central Committee members are also reported, such as the chairman of the Writers' Union, Dumitru Radu Popescu and Ioan Toma, first secretary of the Union of Communist Youth, who in his 1,200-word speech speaks about the intensive political activity carried out by the Romanian youth and assures Ceausescu that "all the young people are deeply convinced that the Communist Party alone is the only political force which is able to ensure the most wonderful conditions to mold all the sons of our homeland and which enables them to assert themselves." Just like all the other speakers, Toma concludes his speech expressing his "complete adherence with the draft of the Program Directive, the theses, and documents discussed by the plenum, which open up bold prospects for the commitment of the young people and of their revolutionary organizations in the process of perfecting the entire socioeconomic activity, fulfilling the objectives of the new scientific and technological revolution, and of modernizing and systematizing all the localities of our country, and improving the general level of culture and civilization of our whole nation."

More Speeches Published

AU1607200889

[Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 30 June on pages 5 and 6, under the headline "The Proceedings of the Grand National Assembly Session" carries 18 reports, ranging between 700 to 1,500 words and totaling about 15,000 words, on speeches made by Grand National Assembly [GNA] deputies, to the ninth session of the ninth legislature of the GNA held on 29 June in Bucharest. Some of the speakers fulfill ministerial or party positions, others represent various counties. At the beginning of their speeches, all the speakers reportedly voice their "complete adherence" to the decision endorsed by the 27-28 June Plenum of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP], to reelect Nicolae Ceausescu, at the 14th RCP Congress that will be held in November, to the "high position as secretary general of the party." All the speakers consider that this decision has a "cardinal importance for the present and the future of our homeland," and they emphasize Ceausescu's merits and the country's achievements in the years since he has been leading "the destinies of the Romanian nation."

Deputy Gheorghe Oprea, is the only Political Executive Committee member and first deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government, whose 1,500-word speech is reported. After endorsing the RCP decision regarding Ceausescu's reelection and paying tribute to Elena Ceausescu, Oprea reports on overall achievements in the first half of 1989, and pledges that, "following your recommendations much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we will work with increasingly greater fervor to improve the quality factors of the economic development, to apply the programs for improving organization and modernization of production processes, more markedly increase labor productivity, reduce material and energy consumption, cut back on production costs, and increase profitability."

Gheorghe David, minister of agriculture, in his 1,200-word speech report on the conclusion of barley harvesting throughout the country and on the achievements in livestock sector and other agricultural areas. He admits that "the results obtained in case of several indexes have not been up to the level of our plan provisions and the potential of state farms and agricultural production cooperatives, and they fell short in delivering products to the state stock and in irrigation works as well as in achieving the production earmarked for exports," however, on behalf of all agricultural workers, David pledges to improve activity in all areas and "meet the 14th RCP Congress with outstanding results in all fields of activity."

Gheorghe Constantinescu, minister of wood industry, briefly refers to achievements in his area, and focuses on the importance of the draft documents for the 14th RCP Congress, pledging to "spare no efforts to achieve a new, superior quality in all our activity, to increase efficiency in work, thus make a contribution to increasing the wealth of our country and to strengthening and developing the socialist property, which is the solid foundation for implementing the guidelines included in the draft Program-Directive and the Theses for the 14th RCP Congress."

Ioan Ungur, minister of trade, in his 1,000-word speech, also pays tribute to the draft documents for the 14th Congress and mentions that "proceeding from the historical achievement of our people to pay off completely

the foreign debt, an action that stems from the original economic strategy elaborated by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we will continue to promote specialization and production sharing with other socialist countries, with developing countries, and with developed capitalist countries, by using new and modern forms of participation in the international division of labor." He pledges to fulfill the export tasks in the second half of 1989, in accordance with the provisions of the plan.

Deputy Iosif Szasz is the only Hungarian ethnic whose speech is reported. Szasz is not reported mentioning any Romanian-Hungarian dispute. In his capacity as party secretary of Caras-Severin County, he reports on the achievements of the working people in this county and pays tribute to Elena Ceausescu for her "outstanding contribution to working out and implementing the domestic and foreign policy of our our party and state and to ensuring the continuous prosperity of science, education, arts, and culture and ensuring Romania's assertion in the world as a free and independent country."

Quality Control Law Passed

AU0907190789 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Jul 89 p 2

["Law on the Ensurance and Control of the Quality of Products and Services," passed by the Grand National Assembly session in Bucharest on 30 June]

[Text] Within the framework of the policy promoted by the Romanian Communist Party aimed at building the comprehensively developed socialist society in our country, a goal of major importance is to improve the technical and qualitative standard of products in accordance with the most modern achievements of the scientific-technical revolution, to make better use of raw and other materials, of fuels and energy, and of all our country's resources, and to increase the competitiveness of Romanian products.

For this purpose, we have to improve, in a balanced way, the activity of ensuring and controlling the quality of products and services and to establish scientific-technical measures that have to be taken by producers and end-users throughout the manufacturing process, so that the regulations on quality are strictly observed.

To enhance the contribution and strengthen the responsibility of working people in enterprises, central departments, and in scientific research, technological engineering, and design institutes, the responsibility of ministries, the other central and local bodies, and the contribution and responsibility of all working personnel in ensuring the quality of products and services and in creating an appropriate legal framework for this activity,

the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania adopts the present law.

Chapter I

General Dispositions

Article 1. Ensuring the quality of products and services is a basic obligation of workers, foremen, technicians, engineers, research workers and designers, and an obligation of all working people as owners of the means of production, and as producers and end-users of material goods, who are directly responsible for implementing the technical-qualitative parameters throughout the production process, so that no product will leave the given enterprise unless it meets qualitative requirements.

Article 2. The management of enterprises, central departments, ministries, and the other central bodies are obligated to secure the technical-material conditions needed to ensure product quality as stipulated in the uniform national socioeconomic development plan and in the programs for perfecting the organization and modernizing the production process.

The management of research, technological engineering, and design institutes is obligated to work out constructive and technological solutions by starting from the best achievements in the world in order to manufacture products characterized by a high technical and qualitative standard.

Article 3. An improvement in product quality has to be achieved on the basis of the most modern achievements of the scientific-technical revolution and by strictly observing the consumption norms for raw and other materials, for fuels, and energy, and by constantly reducing them, by replacing raw and faulty materials, recovering reusable materials, by cutting production costs, and constantly increasing the profitability of each product and of labor productivity.

The working people have the right and obligation to come up with proposals on how to reduce consumption norms, increase labor productivity, modernize technological processes, and standardize parts, subassemblies, and products.

Article 4. Product quality parameters are stipulated in standards and in terms of supply—endorsed by the bodies envisaged by the law—and in contracts in accordance with basic quality conditions established for products and groups of products.

The technical norms stipulated in the preceding paragraph regarding quality parameters, as well as contracts are compulsory for all scientific research, technical engineering, and design units, for enterprises, central departments, and the other central and local bodies.

Article 5. Departures from approved construction and technological blueprints and from the provisions of standards and terms of supply are prohibited.

Chapter II

The Ensurance and Control of Product Quality

Article 6. To secure all necessary conditions for manufacturing highly technical and quality products, the activity of ensuring and controlling product quality has to be organized in all stages of the manufacturing process of products:
—research, design and formulation of technologies;
—testing, preparation for the manufacturing process, and homologizing products and technologies;
—technical-material contracting and procurement;
—manufacturing of products and manufacturing control;
—packaging, handling, storing, and transportation of products;
—taking delivery, putting into operation, utilization, maintenance, supervision of operation, and product performance.

For this purpose, enterprises and central departments are obligated to work out programs of technical and organizational measures to ensure both product quality control and plans for technical tests and inspection on the basis of framework-norms worked out by ministries for branches and sub-branches of production, endorsed by the council for coordinating the activity in branches and approved by the General State Inspectorate for Product Quality Control.

Article 7. To guarantee conditions for ensuring appropriate product quality and performance, the manufacture of particularly important products, which are meant to function under severe operation and security conditions, are subject to an authorization policy.

Chapter III

The Obligations and Responsibilities of Producers in Ensuring and Controlling Product Quality

Article 8. The enterprises, central departments, ministries, and the other central bodies are obligated to ensure the technical and qualitative standard of products in accordance with the provisions of the uniform national socioeconomic development plan and of the programs for perfecting the organization and modernization of the production processes in all the stages of the product manufacturing process, from research and design to seeing how they operate.

Article 9. The research, technological engineering, and design institutes, as well as the design departments in units are responsible for the quality of technological solutions on the design and preparation of the manufacturing process of products as adopted in blueprints; they are also responsible for ensuring technical assistance in manufacturing and end-user units throughout the manufacturing process, for the putting into operation, and the utilization of products.

Research workers, designers, technologists, and the other specialists participating in the formulation and endorsement of blueprints for products are responsible for the implementation of planned technical-economic parameters during the manufacturing and operation process, as well as for product quality and performance.

Article 10. Enterprises and central departments are obligated to organize and manufacture all planned products for the domestic market and for export so as meet the technical and qualitative characteristics and performance stipulated in technical norms and contracts, and should take measures to:

a) ensure the formulation and application of technical and organizational programs of measures for quality control, for technical testing and inspection schedules, and for the programs for constantly improving the technical and qualitative standard of products, while reducing raw material, fuel, and energy consumption;

b) ensure the operation and maintenance of machinery, equipment, and installations in accordance with planned parameters; provide specimen stalls, and precision and control instruments;

c) make sure that new products or modernized ones are put into mass production only after they have been homologized and preparations for the manufacturing process are completed;

d) introduce into the production process raw and other materials, subassemblies or other products manufactured through cooperation solely on the basis of takeover conditions by prohibiting those products that do not match the provisions of our blueprints;

e) make sure that all verification tests regarding technical-operational parameters stiuplated in blueprints and contracts are carried out before delivery of products;

f) organize technical and quality control departments and ensure their functioning according to activities in all the stages of the product manufacturing process;

g) stop the manufacture of products if departures from manufacture technologies are noted;

h) pursue systematically product behavior when in operation and establish measures to improve their qualitative standard;

i) organize the improvement of the professional level of operation and quality control personnel and periodically train and verify their knowledge;

j) ensure strict observance of production and delivery costs in close correlation with product quality and pursue—through the financial-bookkeeping departments—an improvement in the quality control activity and the observance of consumption norms, financial regulations, and planned production costs.

Article 11. Products for the domestic market and for export will be delivered only accompanied by a quality certificate, a warranty, an analysis report, or other documents on product quality, issued by the manufacturing and the technical-material supply units.

Machines, equipment, installations, apparatuses, and other durable goods should be delivered by enterprises accompanied by technical instructions.

Article 12. The workers are directly responsible for the quality of products, they are obligated to maintain and operate the machinery, equipment, and installations with the planned precision and profitability, to execute operations in accordance with technical instructions, constantly verify—through self-control—operations and the products manufactured, show the foreman all parts and products to confirm the correctness of how they are manufactured, be demanding, and immediately report any deficiency in quality, that may have emerged in the production process, to the manager of the given place of work.

Article 13. The foremen and the other working team leaders are responsible for ensuring product quality and the progress of work within the working team; they are obligated to take measures to ensure the proper organization and progress of the production process, strict observance of technological discipline by workers, and constantly check the quality of operations, work, and products in order to prevent any kind of violation of instructions, and to prohibit the transition from one stage to another when qualitative requirements are not met.

Article 14. The section and department chiefs are responsible for the quality of manufactured products and are obligated to guarantee each working team under their jurisdiction the technical-material conditions required for the progress of the production process in accordance with manufacturing technologies, they have to grant specialized technical assistance, and take the necessary measures to prevent the causes that may generate qualitatively inappropriate products.

Article 15. The technical quality control personnel is obligated to carry out a strict control in all stages of the manufacturing process, verify the adjustment and precision of the means of production, and should not admit the manufacture and delivery of products lacking in quality.

The chief of the technical quality control department is responsible for the organization and carrying out of technical quality control throughout the manufacturing process, for promoting modern control methods, for improving the professional training of quality controllers, and for stopping the delivery of products that do now meet quality requirements.

Article 16. The directors and the other leaders of economic units are responsible for the fulfillment of plan tasks in terms of quality in units, for ensuring all material, technical, and organizational conditions needed to fulfill the production plan strictly in accordance with technical instructions, for the carrying out of exacting technical quality control throughout the manufacturing process, and they are obligated to deliver only those products that meet quality requirements.

Article 17. The commissions in charge of product quality and economic efficiency in enterprises are obligated to constantly control and examine the quality of products—the way in which product quality control is being carried out by workers, foremen, and the other leaders of the production process—and they have to propose measures to perfect the technologies and activity of ensuring product quality control.

Article 18. The working people's councils in enterprises and central departments are obligated to take measures to ensure material-technical conditions required for manufacturing products that meet the qualitative standard stipulated in the norm-setting technical instruction and in contracts, and the organization and carrying out of product quality control in all stages of the production process by workers, foremen, and the other responsible people at work places and technical departments of product quality control.

Article 19. The general meetings of the working people in enterprises and central departments are obligated to take measures to improve the technical and qualitative standard of products, ensure the introduction into production of new products and technologies, promote new technologies in all areas, and make sure that the results of scientific research are utilized in the production process.

Article 20. The economic ministries and the other central bodies are responsible for the technical and qualitative standard of products produced by the units under their jurisdiction for the domestic market and export in accordance with the provisions of the uniform national socioeconomic development plan, of the programs for perfecting the organization and modernization of the production process, and in accordance with the special programs for products and groups of products and with instruction; for this purpose they are obligated to take measures to:

a) issue uniform framework-norms to ensure and control quality in production branches and sub-branches;

b) ensure and pursue the fulfillment of plans and programs for improving the technical and qualitative level of products in enterprises and central departments;

c) provide the means of production, testing facilities, and precision and control instruments for units;

d) organize the technical quality control activity at the level of ministries and units under their jurisdiction;

e) carry out studies on the introduction of new products and modernize and improve the technical and qualitative standard of products;

f) organize cooperation between productive units under conditions that will ensure the manufacture of products that meet the qualitative standard stipulated by instructions;

g) formulate and implement the schooling programs for the labor forces and further perfect the professional training of all working personnel;

h) organize the supervision of product behavior when put into operation and take measures to improve product quality;

i) stop the manufacture of products whenever they do not meet the technical-economic parameters stipulated in the instructions approved in conformity with the law.

Article 21. The managerial councils of ministries and the other central bodies are obligated to systematically examine the way in which product quality is ensured, how tasks stipulated in the uniform national socioeconomic development plan and in the programs for perfecting the organization and modernization of the production process are being fulfilled, and to establish technical and organizational measures aimed at constantly increasing the technical and quality standard of all products.

Article 22. The technical-economic councils in enterprises, central departments, and ministries are obligated to ensure the adoption of solutions aimed at renewing and modernizing products, and to endorse only those manufacturing instructions that will ensure products with higher qualitative, technical-economic, and operational characteristics.

Article 23. The councils coordinating activities in branches are responsible for the fulfillment of the provisions of the uniform national socioeconomic development plan, of the programs for perfecting the organization and modernization of the production process, and of the special programs for improving the qualitative and technical standard of products; they have to work out measures so that ministries, central departments, and enterprises ensure the technical and qualitative standard envisaged by technical instructions for the products that are being manufactured through cooperation.

Article 24. The mass and civic organizations are obligated to take measures to modernize and stimulate the creative initiative of all working personnel to efficiently use raw and other materials, correctly and very efficiently use machines and equipment, and to manufacture products that meet the quality requirements stipulated in the technical instructions.

Chapter IV

Obligations and Responsibilities of End-Users Regarding the Ensurance and Control of Product Quality

Article 25. End-user units are obligated to check—in conformity with legal and contract provisions and throughout the product manufacturing process or other operations—how supplier units are fulfilling the clauses on quality agreed upon, to report possible shortfalls, and participate in working out the necessary measures to remedy these shortfalls.

Article 26. The end-user units will carry out the take-over of products from the supplier in conformity with legal and contract provisions, and will accept only those products that meet the clauses on quality.

Article 27: The end-user units are obligated to systematically pursue how products are behaving when put into operation, examine the results achieved, and to establish, together with suppliers, technical measures to improve product quality.

Article 28. The take-over of commodities for export is carried out by foreign trade enterprises through their own representatives or on the basis of contracts with specialized units.

Chapter V

The Tasks of Central and Local Bodies in Ensuring and Controlling the Quality of Products

Article 29. The State Planning Committee, together with regional planning bodies, will substantiate and formulate the plan for improving the technical and qualitative standard of products in conformity with the provisions of the programs for perfecting the organization and modernization of the production process, will ensure all necessary conditions for the proper manufacture of products, and will systematically pursue adherence to the technical and qualitative standard envisaged by plan provisions, which are established for ministries, central departments, enterprises, and regions.

Article 30. The National Committee for Science and Technology is responsible for the fulfillment of the targets of scientific research and the introduction of modern technology, which ensures a constant improvement in the technical and qualitative standard of products, and it is responsible for the promotion and general application of advanced technologies.

Article 31. The Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets and its regional bodies are responsible for ensuring technical-material supplies in conformity with plan provisions and appropriate consumption, operation, maintenance, and repair norms for fixed assets, which condition the quality of products, and they are responsible for ensuring testing facilities.

Article 32. The Ministry of Finance, banks, the State Committee for Prices, and their regional bodies are responsible for perfecting the quality management system, for ensuring that the manufacture and financing of all products stipulated in the uniform national socioeconomic development plan and in the programs for improving the technical and qualitative standard of products are secured and that planned material and financial consumption, and planned production costs, are observed; they are also responsible for supervising the strict observance of production and delivery prices,

completely eliminating nonprofitable products and additional expenditure owing to the correction of inappropriate products in terms of quality, and for not granting credits for products violating quality norms as compared with contract provisions.

Article 33. The Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation and the foreign trade enterprises are responsible for the fulfillment of the contract quality clauses, by checking how enterprises are manufacturing products earmarked for export, taking over products earmarked for export or imported products, and for strengthening control at border points.

Article 34. County, municipal, town, and communal people's councils are responsible for the implementation of the provisions of the uniform national socioeconomic development plan and for the programs for perfecting the organization and modernization of production processes at regional level, and for ensuring all necessary conditions aimed at raising the technical and qualitative standard of products in all units operating in their administrative area.

Article 35. The Council of Ministers is responsible for implementing—throughout the economy—our party's and state's policy aimed at improving the quality and technical standard of products; for this purpose, it will take measures so that ministries, the other central and local bodies, central departments, and enterprises will fulfill the provisions of the uniform national socioeconomic development plan and of the programs for perfecting the organization and modernization of the production process in terms of quality.

Chapter VI

The Tasks and Responsibilities of the General State Inspectorate for Product Quality Control

Article 36. The General State Inspectorate for Product Quality Control coordinates and is responsible for a strict control of the quality of products in all stages of the manufacturing process; for this purpose, its main tasks are to:

a) ensure, together with the other ministries and central and local bodies, the organization and carrying out of product quality control, the formulation of programs for improving quality, and the establishment of quality indicators to be included in 5-year and annual plans;

b) check the activity of ensuring and controlling the quality of products in enterprises, central departments, and ministries by making sure that standardized technical quality conditions, technical instructions, and contract provisions are observed throughout all stages of the production process, and by prohibiting the delivery of products that do not meet quality requirements; authorize laboritories and the personnel for technical quality control and initiate actions to perfect their professional training;

c) participate in the homologizing of products and endorse or reject homologizing proposals by establishing measures required when the product quality is not ensured;

d) guide and control the formulation of technologies for product quality control and promote the application of modern control methods;

e) control—under conditions stipulated by law—the activity of ensuring the quality of imported goods;

f) control the application and observance of legal regulations in the area of metrology regarding equipping the production process with measuring instruments, as well as their utilization and maintenance, to ensure the precision levels stipulated in the technical instructions.

Article 37. The General State Inspectorate for Product Quality Control decides—after informing the relevant central or local bodies—the cessation of the manufacturing process when shortfalls in production and in the technical quality control are noted.

Chapter VII

The Tasks of the Central Council for Workers Control of the Socioeconomic Activity

Article 38. The Central Council for Workers Socioeconomic Activity controls the application by ministries, central departments, and economic units of the measures set by the party and state leadership regarding the modernization of the structure of production and improving the technical and qualitative standard of products.

Article 39. The Central Council for Workers Socioeconomic Activity and the General State Inspectorate for Product Quality Control are responsible for organizing and carrying out a strict control of goods earmarked for export, during both the manufacturing process and upon delivery of these products in accordance with contract provisions.

Article 40. The basic conditions for the quality of products and of services, the conditions for authorizing the manufacture of particularly important products, the responsibility of productive units for faulty quality, the conditions for establishing material responsibility, deeds constituting violations and their punishment, as well as other norms regarding the activity of ensuring and controlling product quality will be established through regulations endorsed by State Council decree.

Article 41. The dispositions of the present law are appropriately applicable to public services and to cooperative and other public organizations.

Article 42. The violation of the dispositions of the present law will entail, as the case may be, disciplinary, material, civilian, contraventional, or penal responsibility of guilty parties.

Article 43. The application of contraventional sanctions for violating the norms on ensuring the quality of products and of services does not rule out the application of disciplinary sanctions in accordance with the labor code and other legal dispositions.

Article 44. The present law comes into force 90 days after its publication in BULETINUL OFICIAL of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

On the same date the Law on the Quality of Products and Services No 7/1977, published in BULETINUL OFICIAL No 63 of 9 July 1977 will be abrogated.

Law on Rational Use of Waters

AU1807172189 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Jul 89 p 2

["Law on Rationally Using, Protecting, and Ensuring the Quality of Waters," adopted by the Grand National Assembly session in Bucharest on 29 June]

[Text] The clean maintenance of the country's waters as well as the judicious administration, rational utilization, and the preservation of the quality of waters—an essential prerequisite for life and a vital asset of the whole nation—are an obligation for all state and public socialist units, for central and local bodies, and for all citizens.

In order to rationally utilize all water resources, to eliminate losses and waste, to combat water pollution, to exploit and utilize waters by strictly observing established norms, to strengthen overall discipline, and to enhance the responsibilities of socialist units and citizens in utilizing and administering waters and in ensuring the protection and quality of waters,

The Grand National Assembly [GNA] of the Socialist Republic of Romania adopts the present law.

Chapter I—General Dispositions

Article 1—The quality and purity of water, an essential prerequisite for life, and the rational utilization and protection of water resources are a requirement of national interest.

Keeping water clean, administering and protecting waters, and preserving and protecting water resources are an obligation for all socialist units, state bodies, and citizens, in order to satisfy the requirements of people and the national economy, to eliminate all forms of waste and irrational consumption, and to avoid water depletion and pollution.

Article 2—Water should only be used provided that one observes consumption norms and ensures the quality and protection of waters against all kinds of polluting factors, with a view to maintaining the ecological balance, preserving and improving natural factors, and safeguarding the people's health and other living and working conditions.

Article 3—The efficient exploitation and utilization of water during various technological processes and other economic activities must lead to further increasing the degree of utilization and reutilization of water resources, reducing purification and treatment costs while preserving water quality, cutting down water consumption per product unit, and avoiding all kinds of waste and irrational consumption.

Article 4—State and cooperative socialist units and the citizens are obliged to apply the established measures on rationally using, protecting, and ensuring the quality of waters by taking steps to make judicious use of water at their places of work or in their households, to strictly observe the prescribed technological discipline in the productive activities that use water, and to prevent all kinds of waste and pollution.

In keeping with legal provisions, persons found guilty of infringing upon these obligations will be held responsible for such violations.

The ministries, other central bodies, the executive committees of county people's councils and of Bucharest Municipality are responsible for organizing and supervising the activity of administering and protecting the water used in their subordinated units and for bringing the guilty parties to account.

Article 5—The Water Resources National Council is responsible for the concerted nationwide application of measures on water utilization and protection, for the administration of waters and other water-related operations, for the exploitation of installations that supply drinking water, and for the organization, supervision, and control of these activities in the territorial-administrative units and in all socialist units.

The water managements and directorates in counties and hydrographic basins are responsible for implementing the measures on water utilization and protection.

Article 6—In keeping with the country's socioeconomic development requirements and with the provisions of the uniform national plan and the national program for the future improvement of hydrographic basins, we will develop multipurpose storage lakes, water inlets, and other water resources which can meet the water requirements in all territorial-administrative units.

Chapter II—Obligations and Responsibilities

Article 7—Central departments, enterprises, and other socialist units are duty-bound to utilize water efficiently and rationally and protect it against pollution; to this end, they are responsible for:

a) strictly observing consumption norms per product unit and continuously reducing these norms;
(b) consistently supervising water consumption during all production stages, reducing losses, increasing the rate of water recirculation, and replacing production technologies that consume a lot of water;
c) purifying used waters to the level of prescribed quality parameters and reutilizing clean conventional waters deriving from purification processes, from cooling technological processes, from cleansing, and from other processes;
d) transporting, handling, or storing products or residues so as to avoid polluting the water;
e) preventing accidental pollution and protecting the quality of underground waters and springs, by avoiding the penetration of polluting substances;
f) eliminating waste in all jobs, repairing all interior facilities, including faucets, and working out strict programs for water usage;

Article 8—Socialist units may use water, provided that they have the necessary authorization and observe the conditions stipulated by law.

Such an authorization is granted after a proper technical assessment of the condition of the installations where water is to be used and of the given facilities for discharging used waters.

This authorization is granted for a limited period of time and it can only be extended by the relevant body after a new assessment, in keeping with paragraph 2.

Article 9—Nonfulfillment of the conditions envisaged in the authorization will lead to its suspension or cancellation.

The measures established by the control body to fulfill the conditions stipulated in the authorization are compulsory.

Nonfulfillment of these measures will have consequences for the guilty parties and, depending on the seriousness of the violations, may lead to the imposition of a special supervisory regime by the body in charge of water management. Throughout the span of this special supervisory regime, the utilization and cleaning of water will be carried out under the direct control of personnel specially appointed by the water management body. All supplementary expenses incurred by the water management body in connection with the application of the supervisory regime will be paid by the respective unit.

Article 10—Central departments, enterprises, cooperative units, and other socialist units are responsible for the proper functioning of stations and installations for cleaning used water, so that downstream water can be used by all consumers, without supplementary expenditures for water treatment.

The construction and commissioning of purification stations and installations must necessarily be done at the same time as the construction and commissioning of productive facilities or apartment complexes; the expansion or modernization, as the case may be, of these stations must be done concurrently with the modification of technological processes, with a view to replacing wet, water-discharging technologies with dry ones.

Article 11—Socialist units must account for damage caused to other units or persons by water pollution; they must also pay for all expenditures to treat the water they have polluted.

According to legal provisions, the Water Resources National Council may stop the activity of a unit or installation that causes pollution.

Employees found guilty of violating water quality stipulations must account—financially or in civil courts, as the case may be—both for the damage envisaged in paragraph 1 and for the damage arising from losses of useful substances due to the inappropriate purification of discharged water, and will be punished according to the law.

Article 12—It is forbidden to dispose of, discharge, or inject waste water, garbage, or any kind of product which can alter the characteristics of the water into surface, subterranean, or sea waters; it is forbidden to discharge used or treated water into still waters and to deposit garbage or any kind of industrial waste along the banks or courses of rivers; and it is forbidden to use chemical fertilizers or pesticides at distances of less than 300 meters from the banks and courses of rivers.

Likewise, one may not exploit the sand, rubble, bluestones, and other materials that can be found on river beds and banks unless one has the proper authorization and observes its provisions; it is forbidden to bring animals to pasture and to plow and dig trenches and ditches on dikes, dams, other hydrotechnical constructions, river banks and courses, and their protected areas; it is also forbidden to drive motor vehicles and horses on dikes, dams, and other hydrotechnical installations, unless otherwise specified.

The retting of flax, hemp, linden, and other textile plants in river beds, canals, lakes, pools, or ponds can only be done with the agreement of the relevant water administration body and by strictly observing its stipulations.

Article 13—To protect and make proper use of springs, the water administration bodies, the local bodies of state administration, all socialist units, and the citizens are duty-bound to carry out harnessing, cleaning, maintenance, decolmation, and other anti-pollution operations.

Article 14—In order to protect water resources and to preserve, improve, and ensure the quality of water, all citizens are mainly obliged:
a) to use water judiciously in their households and to repair and maintain water supply installations;

b) not to discharge household garbage and any kind of substances and waste into the courses of rivers and lakes, or on their banks;
c) not to wash vehicles, motor vehicles, or objects containing toxic substances in rivers and lakes or on their banks;
d) not to throw oil residues or other toxic substances into sanitary installations or canal networks;
e) to participate, under conditions stipulated by law, in all actions aimed at maintaining the hygiene and protecting the quality of rivers and lakes;
f) to take a firm position against those wasting water, both in their own homes and at their places of work.

Article 15—The units which administer or operate hydrotechnical projects are obliged to utilize water inlets, dams, and storage basins in keeping with dispatcher schedules, on the basis of exploitation programs drawn up monthly; they must also ensure the necessary quantity of flow for industrial, agricultural, and public consumption, in correlation with the requirements for energy production; at a time of drought or floods, they must also implement the operative measures laid down by the water administration bodies.

The program for the exploitation of storage basins will be endorsed on a monthly basis by State Council decree.

Article 16—Storage basins and other water sources will be designed and harnessed so as to fulfill several purposes, such as water supply, irrigation, electric power generation, navigation, and the development of piscine fauna, in close accordance with the basic water requirements of industry, agriculture, and public consumption.

Article 17—The performance of operations or the placement of various plantations along rivers or other waters, the modification or expansion of such operations or plantations, and the deployment of any construction along major river courses can only be made in accordance with legal provisions and with the endorsement of the relevant water administration body, strictly observing the provisions of such an endorsement.

Article 18—Units exploiting or administering hydrotechnical installations or various plantations for the protection of waters are obliged to maintain and, if need be, repair them.

Any deterioration in the state of these installations or plantations will lead to the punishment of the guilty units or individuals.

Article 19—All river or sea-going vessels, under any flag, are obliged to take the necessary steps to preserve the purity of territorial waters and to avoid polluting them through the accidental or intentional release of hydrocarbons and other chemical or toxic substances, and through the discharge of waste that can affect the quality of waters. In order to prevent, identify, and remove the pollution caused by vessels and to ascertain and punish possible violations or acts of negligence, the checking of river or sea-going vessels will be carried out by the Civic Navigation Inspectorate and by the respective harbor master's offices, with the obligatory participation of the delegate of the local water administration body.

In the maritime and river harbors, the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications is obliged to build specialized berths which can take over the used and hydrocarbon-loaded water of vessels; together with the Ministry of Chemical and Petrochemical Industry, the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications must find ways and means to recover useful substances from this water.

Article 20—Any violation of regulations on the administration and rational utilization of waters, on the protection and preservation of the quality of water, and on the creation of new water sources entails, as the case may be, disciplinary, material, civic, legal, and penal punishment.

Article 21—Specific regulations for the administration and protection of waters, for the preservation of the quality of water, and for the organization of these activities are established in statutes approved by State Council decree.

The Council of Ministers will submit these statutes for endorsement within 30 days from the publication of the present law.

Article 22—The present law will become effective 30 days from its publication in the Official Bulletin of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

On the date of the present law's taking effect, all contrary dispositions will be abrogated.

Working People's Council Session Resolution

AU1907133789

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 15 July carries on pages 1 and 2 a 2,800-word "Resolution-Appeal of the Plenary Session of the National Council of Working People in Industry, Construction, Transportation, Goods Turnover, and Finance" endorsed by the council's plenary session in Bucharest on 13 July. After listing the agenda points, the document emphasizes that "completely united in thought and feelings with the entire party and people" the participants in the plenary session "unanimously expressed their full adherence and great satisfaction at the recent Resolution of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] Central Committee Plenum on Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's reelection to the supreme position of party secretary general at the 14th RCP Congress." The resolution-appeal also points out the "role of tremendous significance played by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu" in the "comprehensive process of socialist construction in our country and in formulating and implementing the realistic,

highly scientific, and mobilizing programs for our country's socioeconomic development" and pays "warm homage to Comrade Elena Ceausescu" for her "noteworthy contribution" to the "organization and modernization of activities in all areas."

After reviewing the proceedings of the plenary session, the document calls on the working people in industry, metallurgy, machine-building, the extraction and energy sector, chemical and petrochemical industry, light industry, construction materials industry, and in such areas as foreign trade, transportation, public services, and finance to do all they can "to welcome the 45th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation and the 14th RCP Congress with noteworthy achievements, a congress that will open up new and bright prospects for our constant progress on the road of socialism and for raising our dear homeland, the Socialist Republic of Romania, to the highest pinnacles of progress and socialist and communist civilization!"

Speeches at Plenum Reported

AU2007163989

[Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 13 July on pages 3 and 4 and on 14 July on pages 2 and 4, under the general headline "The Plenary Meeting of the Working People's Council—From the Speeches of Participants in the Meeting" carries 30 reports, ranging between 600 to 1,000 words and totaling about 20,000 words, on speeches made by participants in the plenary meeting of the Working People's National Council that was held in Bucharest on 12-13 July. All speakers are low-level officials from various counties who report in general terms on the achievements registered in their respective counties and who express their "complete adherence to the decision of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] plenum" to reelect Ceausescu to the position of RCP secretary general.

Irimie Catargiu, minister of mines, is the only higher-level official whose 1,000-word speech is reported on page 3 of the 13 July SCINTEIA. At the beginning of his speech, Catargiu says that "the miners, together with the whole country, with enthusiasm and ardent love endorse the decision of the RCP Central Committee plenum of 27-28 June 1989, to reelect Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the 14th RCP Congress to office as secretary general of the party." Catargiu mentions in general terms Romania's achievements in the period since the Ninth RCP Congress in 1966 and reports on some achievements in his field of activity, saying that "we have concluded the first half of 1989 with better results than in the same period in 1988" and that "the industrial commodity production plan has been fulfilled and the export plan has been overfulfilled" during this period. However, he mentions some shortfalls, saying that "we have to admit with the greatest responsibility that in the first half of this year we have not registered the appropriate achievements that are up to the level of the tasks stipulated by the party leadership in the development of extraction in the mining industry, particularly in brown coal for metallurgy, pit coal, and copper extraction." On behalf of the working collective in the mining sector, Catargiu pledges to "make appropriate use of our production capacities" and to "finish all planned investments on schedule and implement measures to increase labor productivity, recruit and train cadres, and improve the level of knowledge of the whole working personnel."

Catargiu concludes his speech by paying tribute to the Program-Directives and the Theses for the 14th RCP Congress, which are documents that have been drafted "under the direct guidance of and with the decisive contribution of Comrade Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu," and which "for us will guarantee the best solutions to the problems that might arise in the work of building socialism in our homeland."

UN Human Rights Expert Refused Entry Visa

AU1407213689 Hamburg DPA in German 1932 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] Geneva (DPA)—Romania has refused to issue an entry visa to Joseph Voyame, Swiss special envoy of the UN Human Rights Commission. This was announced by Voyame in an interview with the West Switzerland Television Station on Friday [14 July]

At its latest session in Geneva in spring, the Human Rights Commission criticized the Romanian Government because of its way of dealing with human rights and commissioned Voyame to get on site information. Voyame said that he intends to finish his report by December in spite of having been refused an entry visa, so that the UN General Assembly can discuss it in February 1990. For this purpose, the special envoy plans to question Romanian refugees in Hungary.

Dinca Meets USSR State Planning Official

AU1907193189 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1753 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 19/7/1989—On Wednesday, 19 July, Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister of Romania, received V. I. Smyslov, first vice-chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR, now on a visit to Romania.

During the talk aspects were examined concerning the development of the collaboration between Romania and the Soviet Union in various sectors of mutual interest, in economic planning included.

The reception was attended by Vasile Bulucea, minister secretary of state at the State Planning Committee.

Constantin Holds Talks With PRC's Jiang Zemin
AU1007204389 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 10 Jul 89

[Text] Beijing (AGERPRES) 10/7/1989—On behalf of RCP [Romanian Communist Party] General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, a warm salute of friendship and wishes of good health and success in fulfilling their highly responsible tasks at the head of the party and the state, were addressed to Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and the other party and state leaders, and best wishes of success in the socialist construction, of progress and prosperity to the Chinese people.

Jiang Zemin most warmly thanked for the salute and wishes addressed, and asked that on his behalf and on that of Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian, chairman of the National Council of the People's Congress, Li Peng, prime minister, and Yang Shangkun, president of the People's China, Nicolae Ceausescu be addressed a warm friendly salute, wishes of lots of health and long life in order to lead further the Romanian people in the process of socialist construction. He also wished Nicolae Ceausescu to be reelected general secretary by the 14th Congress of the RCP, considering that under his leadership the Romanian people has scored remarkable successes in the country's economic and social development.

The exchange of messages was occasioned by the call paid on Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, by Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP, chairman of the Central Party Collegium, now on a visit to the People's China.

On the occasion, the sides pointed out the good relations of friendship between the two countries and peoples, which grow to mutual benefit and to that of the cause of international peace and collaboration.

Romanian Industrial Exhibition Opens in Beijing
AU1907172889 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1504 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 19/7/1989—Beijing hosted the varnishing of the exhibition "Industrial Automations," important event in the ensemble of the exchange and cooperative relations between Romania and China. [sentence as received] The exhibition displays representative products of the Romanian industry—apparata, equipment, and automation systems for the technological processes required in all fields of national economy.

The attendance—executives of central institutions and enterprises, specialists in automation and electronics, journalists—visited the stands and highly appreciated the quality of the products displayed and their performances.

Ceausescu Receives GDR Military Delegation
AU2007182089 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1723 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 20/7/1989—On 20 July, the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, Nicolae Ceausescu, received in Neptun resort Colonel-General Horst Brunner, head of the Principal Political Directorate of the People's Army of the German Democratic Republic, now leading a delegation of the Army's party activists on a visit to Romania.

President Nicolae Ceausescu was conveyed warm greetings on behalf of the general secretary of the Central Committee of the SUPG [Socialist Unity Party of Germany], chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, Erich Honecker, as well as wishes of progress and prosperity for the Romanian people.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and conveyed Erich Honecker his warm salute just as wishes of good health, progress and welfare for the people of the GDR.

During the interview reference was made to the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, including their armies, which develop on multiple planes in keeping with summit understandings. Willingness was expressed to further expand those relations in the mutual interest, in the interests of the general cause of socialism and cooperation worldwide.

Emphasis was placed on the contribution the two armies can and must make to educating the young generation in the spirit of friendship and collaboration, in defence of the achievements of socialism, of peace and understanding among all nations.

During the talk it was stressed that the two parties and countries have the same positions on the building of socialism as well as on the major problems of the world political life, which creates a good basis for an even more marked growth of cooperation between the two countries both bilaterally and internationally in the fight for disarmament, for nuclear disarmament first and foremost, for the establishment of a climate of security, understanding, peace and broad collaboration among peoples.

The interview was attended by Lieutenant General Ilie Ceausescu, deputy minister of national defence and secretary of the Army's Higher Political Council.

Herbert Plaschke, ambassador of the German Democratic Republic to Bucharest, attended.

Festive Meeting Held on Polish 'Rebirth Day'

AU2007194689 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 20 Jul 89

["Festive Meeting on Poland's Rebirth Day"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 20/7/1989—Marking the 45th anniversary of Poland's Rebirth Day, a festive meeting was organized in Bucharest on Thursday, 20 July, by the Bucharest Municipality RCP [Romanian Communist Party] Committee and the Municipal Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

Ion Radu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP, deputy prime minister, spoke about the significance of the event. He showed inter alia:

On the historic days of July 1944, the first democratic government of new Poland was set up—the Polish National Liberation Committee—which, in the manifesto released on 22 July, formulated a comprehensive political, economic and social programme that stipulated deep-going democratic and revolutionary transformations. The major goals of that programme were to liberate the homeland from Hitler's occupation, remake the Polish state and the country, make deepgoing economic and social changes, establish people's power and Poland's socialist future.

The proclamation of state power by the Polish Committee of National Rebirth set up by the patriotic and democratic forces led by the Polish Workers' Party, the speaker said, paved the way for the people's revolution and for renewing socialist transformations in Poland. In the 45 years that passed since the country's liberation, under the leadership of the PUWP [Polish United Workers Party], Poland has seen advancement of production forces, of science and culture, the rise in the people's material and spiritual standards of living. On an external plane, socialist Poland promotes a policy of peace and broad international cooperation the fundamental aims of which being the ensurance of national independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, security, disarmament and peace.

The Communists, the working people and the entire people of Romania are highly appreciatative of the efforts the Polish party and people make for the country's socioeconomic development, for the overcoming of the difficulties occurred, and welcome their achievements in the development of the country on the road of socialism. We are convinced that, by continually strengthening the party, the links with the working class, by consolidating the unity of the entire people around the party, friendly Poland will advance on the path of socialism, progress and welfare.

Highlighting that close ties of traditional friendship and solidarity established between the Romanian people and the Polish people in the fight for social and national liberation, for the triumph of the ideas of progress, socialism, and peace, the speaker showed that, in the years of socialist construction, those ties raised on to a higher stage, and enriched their content on the basis of fully equal rights, of mutual esteem and regard.

These relations he stressed, are underlain by the provisions of the Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance signed in 1949 and renewed in November 1970, by the Joint Romanian-Polish Declaration and by other documents the consistent translation into fact of which have imparted them a steadily growing course.

The frequent meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Wojciech Jaruzelski have played a decisive role in strengthening and deepening the ties of friendship and solidarity between the RCP and the PUWP, between Romania and Poland as each time they have given strong impetus to the manysided growth of the Romanian-Polish friendship and collaboration, in the interests of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, socialism, and equal cooperation among nations.

The speaker also highlighted that international collaboration between Romania and Poland developed fruitfully as they take action alongside the other socialist countries, the other states, the democratic, realistic forces everywhere for the elimination of the nuclear threat and the achievement of disarmament, for detente, understanding and cooperation in Europe and the world over.

Then, the ambassador of the Polish People's Republic, Jerzy Wozniak, took the floor, emphasizing the historic significance of the publication, forty-five years ago, of the manifest of the Polish Committee of National Liberation which opened the path of socialist transformations in his country.

The programme of the manifest—the speaker said—gathered around the cause of reconstructing independent Poland, on the basis of the principles of social equity, the communists, socialists, the people's radical movement and other democratic forces, gaining also the support of the masses. So the reactionary forces' plans to re-found capitalist-landlord Poland were counteracted and the conditions were created for the rapid reconstruction of the country which had been destroyed during the war and the Hitlerite occupation.

Stressing the fact that the alliance of the progressive forces under the Communists' leadership were at the level of the difficult targets posed by the homeland's reconstruction and rebuilding, the speaker underscored that, following that process, today Poland is an industrialized country, with an agriculture in continuous development, with well-trained citizens with interesting culture.

Further, the speaker said: Poland and Romania have traditional ties of friendship the roots of which are in the old historic past. But beside traditions, our peoples are linked by the community of socialist ideals and purposes, by the mutual support we grant each other in economic development, as well as by the concordance of initiatives and mutual support in the fight for peace, equality and justice on the international arena.

The last years' experience taught us that in the difficult periods and in implementing the long-term programmes of socioeconomic development we can count on the support and cooperation of the brotherly socialist countries.

Highly appreciating the cooperation between Poland and Romania, between the PUWP and the RCP, the speaker emphasized that these ties are developing through the implementation of the resolutions adopted at the highest level by the two countries' leaders.

The maintenance of the gains of socialist construction in our countries and the development plans are closely linked to the question of peace and disarmament—the speaker said—underscoring that the consolidation of peace and the reduction of military spending are priority questions of contemporary world.

Both Poland and Romania have the opinion that the imperialist doctrine, of guaranteeing security by nuclear discouragement and the "Star Wars," one are dangerous and expensive illusions with catastrophic consequences for mankind [sentence as received]. As regards Poland, he emphasized, it presented the plan to diminish the armings and to build confidence in central Europe, showing that his country supports Romania's peace initiative concerning the creation of a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons in the Balkans as well as any other constructive initiative or proposal conducive to the development of a peaceful collaboration among the countries in Europe and the world over,to the settlement of mankind's important problems.

The festive meeting concluded with an artistic programme.

Officials Receive Syrian Industry Minister

JN1807163189 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1440 GMT 18 Jul 89

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Jul (SANA)—Syrian Industry Affairs Minister Antoine Jubran, who is currently visiting Romania, has held a meeting with Ioan Ungur, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Eugen Radulescu, Romanian minister of machine building industry.

During the meeting, the two sides reviewed bilateral relations, especially ways to liquidate some previous contracts, the projects being implemented in Syria by the Romanian side, future cooperation, and new projects that were approved in the memorandum signed between the prime ministers of the two friendly countries during the Romanian prime minister's visit to Syria last November.

Radu, Radulescu Meet Jubran

AU2007144589 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1351 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 20/7/1989—On July 20, Ion Radu, deputy prime minister of Romania, received Antoine Jubran, minister of industry of the Syrian Arab Republic, now on a visit to Romania.

On the occasion questions were examined regarding the development of the Romanian-Syrian collaboration in machine building.

The attendance included Eugeniu Radulescu, minister of machine building industry, and Bahjit Doughman [spelling as received], charge d'affaires ad interim of Syria in Bucharest.

Deputy Prime Minister Meets Iraqi President

AU1707172989 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1637 GMT 17 Jul 89

["Exchange of Romanian-Iraqi Messages at Top Level"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/07/1989—The president of the Republic of Iraq, Saddam Husayn, received Stefan Andrei, Romanian deputy prime minister, when he met the chief delegates to the festivities marking by the 21st anniversary of his country's national day. On the occasion, the Iraqi head of state was conveyed a friendly salute and the best wishes of good health and of successes for the Iraqi people, along with the wish to develop the fine relations between the two countries and to carry through a productive collaboration on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania.

Thanking for those wishes, President Saddam Husayn conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu the best wishes of good health and happiness and expressed his wish to further expand bilateral relations, in the spirit of the understandings reached at summit level.

Arab IPU Delegation Meets Romanian Press

AU1807185389 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Jul 89 p 5

["Appreciation and Admiration for the Romanian People's Achievements and President Nicolae Ceausescu—Statements by the Members of the Arab Interparliamentary Union Delegation at Meeting With Press Representatives," in Bucharest; date not given]

[Text] The delegation of the Arab Interparliamentary Union [IPU] met with press representatives in Bucharest.

Referring to the delegation's current visit to our country, Abdelrahman Bouraoui, Arab IPU general secretary, said that this visit is part and parcel of the positive relations between Romania and the Arab states. The delegation has had a particularly busy program, which was crowned by the meeting with President Nicolae Ceausescu, within the framework of which we were able to listen to his excellency's opinion on international issues and on the situation in the Arab world, the speaker said. Meeting with President Ceausescu has been a great honor for us and on that occasion we expressed heartfelt thanks for the support Romania has granted and continues to grant to the Arab cause. On that occasion, we were also assured of Romania's desire to support a political solution in the Middle East, including by convening an international conference.

Talking about the impressions gained by the delegation members during their visit to our country, 'Abdallah 'Abdallah, vice chairman of the Palestinian group of the IPU, emphasized that this visit has acquainted them with important economic and social projects. What struck us especially, the speaker said, is the way Romania is applying the management principle at the central level and the principle of self-management in organizing socioeconomic activity. We have been able to note tangible results in this organizational and management system, particularly in industry and agriculture. We were also very impressed by the diversity of industrial branches in Romania and by the variety and quality of products. We were further impressed by the increase in Romania's industrial and agricultural outputs in the 45 years that have passed since the 1944 revolution for social and national liberation, and we were especially impressed with the particularly intensive rate of this development in the past 25 years, more precisely in the years in which the destiny of the Romanian people has been shaped by President Nicolae Ceausescu.

During the visit, the speaker said, we were briefed on Romania's general direction of development in the coming period and on the targets to be presented at the 14th Congress of the party this year, targets which reflect Romania's determination to maintain a high development rate in all areas, including foreign trade.

Referring to the positive Romanian-Arab relations, Ihab Isma'il, vice chairman of the Commission for Education and Scientific Research of the People's Assembly of the Arab Republic of Egypt, pointed out that, greatly stimulated by the Romanian experience in building the new society and by the successes achieved by Romania in various areas, on returning to their countries, the delegation members will work to expand these relations and work out tangible measures to intensify both parliamentary and economic cooperation between our countries.

Once again taking the floor at the end of the press conference, the Arab IPU general secretary talked about his impressions about the way in which the programs for the development of localities are being implemented. Visiting Berca Commune in Buzau County, the speaker said, we were able to truly understand what renewal and the modernization of rural settlements mean. We were able to become acquainted with the conditions and facilities made available for residents. We believe that what we have seen in various urban and rural settlements in Romania and what is being achieved in the area of construction and modernization is in the interest of the Romanian citizens.

Ceausescu Receives Ecuadoran Envoy's Credentials
AU2007182289 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1729 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 20/7/1989—Thursday, 20 July, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania received in Neptun resort Fernandez de Cordova Ponce Marcelo who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Ecuador to Romania.

Handing over his letters of credence, Ambassador Fernandez de Cordova Ponce Marcelo conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu cordial greetings and best wishes of prosperity on behalf of the constitutional president of the Republic of Ecuador, Rodrigo Borja Cevallos.

In his address the ambassador highlights the good relations of friendship and cooperation between Ecuador and Romania, which have seen steady growth especially after reciprocal summit visits that laid the basis for manysided collaboration. He also expresses the willingness of the Government of the Republic of Ecuador to further expand Ecuadorian-Romanian collaboration both bilaterally and internationally.

On receiving the credentials, President Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed the president of the Republic of Ecuador a cordial salute and warm wishes of good health and happiness, as well as wishes of progress and welfare for the friendly Ecuadorian people.

In his address of reply President Nicolae Ceausescu expresses satisfaction at the relations of collaboration and close friendship between the two countries and peoples, assessing that Romania and Ecuador have all conditions in place to intensify political, technical, scientific and, especially, economic relations, as well as exchanges and cooperation in production, for the benefit of both countries and peoples, for progress and peace worldwide.

After showing that Romania, the Romanian people actively pursue a policy of friendship and collaboration with all the states of the world, on the basis of the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, the address shows that the safeguarding of peace, the halting of the nuclear arms race and a passage to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons in several stages, concurrently

with the liquidation of chemical and other means of mass destruction, and the ensurance of the peoples' foremost right to life, to a free, independent and decent existence are fundamental problems of our days.

President Nicolae Ceausescu wished the new ambassador success in his mission, assuring him of the support of the State Council, the government and of his own.

The credentials presentation ceremony and the talk on the occasion were attended by Foreign Minister Ioan Totu and Presidential and State Council Secretary Dumitru Apostoiu.

Open Letter to Writers' Union Chairman

AU1007193989 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 10 Jul 89 p 23

["Open letter to Dumitru Rodu Popescu, chairman of the Writers Union of the Socialist Republic of Romania" by poet Mircea Dinescu]

[Text] Mr Chairman, when leading representatives of the Romanian clergy publicly bless from their pulpits the destruction of the villages, including the churches, it is no wonder that the chairman of the Writers Union agrees to the "disassembly" of some members of his own guild. However, with how much naturalness and how steady a hand can you and the colleagues of the Writers Union leadership write about the excesses and the crimes of the 1950's, when you are directly responsible for the ban on publication, intimidation, isolation, and expulsion of some colleagues from the cultural and social life?

A regime, which has put a writer like Vasile Voiculescu in shackles, which pushed Nicolae Labis under the wheels of a streetcar, which condemned Lucian Blaga and Tudor Arghezi to silence, now repeats its atrocities by living up to its original vocation to ideological and social terror.

Expelling some contemporary Romanian writers from Romanian literature (no matter how high up the order came from with the same naturalness with which digging up potatoes in the fields of a kolkhoz is ordered) corresponds to a true cultural tragedy, for which you will have to account at some time in the future. As if it had not been enough to make Constantin Noica, Mircea Eliade, Eugen Ionescu, and Emil Cioran undesired names, now Andrei Plesu, Stefan Augustin Doinas, Ana Balndiana, Alexandru Paleologu, Dan Haulica, Octavian Paler, Mihai Sora, Dan Desliu, Aurel Dragos Munteanu, Dan Petrescu, and Alesandru Calinescu have been put on the black list! And was it necessary to humiliate in such a mean way the noble altruism of an intellectual like Doina Cornea?

While in Romania's socialist neighboring countries the victims of Stalinism are commemorated, millions of hostages of fear are freed of the terror of totalitarianism and are permitted to rediscover their human right to freedom of opinion, in our country it is once again "vice versa," the other way around.

So as not to leave anything unclear about my current situation, I present to you, Mr Chairman, a brief description:

I have been under house arrest for about 100 days for the crime of having been interviewed by a journalists of the leftist French daily LIBERATION. I admit that during the talk I had the illusion of freedom for a moment—since I am not a cannibal and thus did not consider it necessary to devour or at least mistreat a foreign citizen when he visited my apartment. Since 17 April, my apartment has been guarded by plainclothes agents of the State Security Service around the clock; not only foreign citizens but also Romanian colleagues are being prevented from visiting me. I, myself, am prohibited from visiting private apartments. On the same day my telephone was cut off; neither do I do get any letters any more, with one single exception: a vulgar and anonymous letter, the contents of which is a death threat.

As if my improper expulsion from the party and from the editorial board of the ROMANIA LITERARA magazine had not been enough—in order to deprive me of any means of existence, a publication ban has also been imposed on my wife, who is a translator. The manuscript of a book by Boris Pasternak, which she had already handed over to the Univers Publishing Company, must not be printed.

In which country in the world can a man's fate be changed so profoundly by a single interview?

What are the sections of the Romanian Constitution that are being used to punish me? Which secret tribunal has decided that I must no longer speak with my closest friends?

And why are writers being monitored even more strictly, while criminals who commit crime under the Penal Code are released prematurely in the name of an original socialism humanism?

If a regime uses real weapons against the paper weapon of the poets, it may claim in advance corresponding glory among posterity.

Since, for the time being, I consider suicide an inefficient form of protest (the act of a young anonymous martyr, who burned himself on a ski slope near Brasov last winter, has unfortunately remained without any echo, probably because of the lack of any ability to understand the significance of this voluntary tragic action), I announce to you, Mr Chairman, the fact that I still want to live.

Mircea Dinescu,

Bucharest, 22 June 1989.

Ceausescu Message to Sports Meeting Published

AU1907124789

[Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 11 July on page 1, carries the 1,900-word text of "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's Message to the Nationwide Sports Conference" that opened in Bucharest on 10 July. After greeting "the delegates, guests, all the personnel in the field of physical education and sports, and all the members of sports organizations in our country," Ceausescu refers to the Romanian people's socioeconomic achievements in the period since the Ninth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party in 1965. According to Ceausescu "the unprecedented achievements" are the result of "our policy, which follows the principle of building socialism with the people and for the people and which focuses on molding an advanced person, with a high revolutionary activity." Ceausescu notes that "our party and state pays particular attention to developing the sports movement, as an essential requirement for ensuring the vitality of our socialist nation and the increasingly active integration of all our citizens in the whole socioeconomic life of our homeland."

The "Daciada" nationwide sports competition and other sports events in Romania, Ceausescu says, ensure "the framework in which many talented young people can assert themselves, people with real moral and political qualities, capable of honorably representing the Romanian sports movement in the most important international competitions." He congratulates Romanian sportsmen "on the positive results obtained in the implementation of the profoundly humanist policy of our party and state to raise healthy and vigorous citizens, with high moral, professional, and patriotic qualities" and "on the successes obtained in the greatly important international sports competitions," which ensures the "continuous enhancement of the prestige of the Romanian sports values" in the world.

"Although important achievements have been registered in various fields of the sports movement," Ceausescu continues, "I must stress that the results did not correspond to the conditions available and to our requirements and were not in accordance with the objectives and tasks incumbent on the physical education and sports activities sector."

After remarks on the goals and duties of physical education and, briefly, on Romanian foreign policy, Ceausescu concludes by expressing the hope that "all those involved in the sports movement in the Socialist Republic of Romania will spare no effort and will appropriately fulfill their important tasks, thus continuously developing physical education and sports and implementing the domestic and foreign policy of our party and state." And to "all those who love and guide sports activities" he conveys "wishes for new and prestigious successes in honor of the 45th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation and the 14th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, which are events of greatest importance in the life of our party and our people!"

Presidential Decree on Awards for Economic Units

AU1807142289

[Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 13 July carries on page 2, a 5,000-word "Presidential Decree on Bestowing Distinctions of the Socialist Republic of Romania on County Party Organizations, County People's Councils, Economic Units, and Research and Design Institutes," for "particular results in the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the uniform national socioeconomic development plan for 1988," and for being in the forefront of socialist competition. The decree was issued in Bucharest on 11 July, is signed by Nicolae Ceausescu, and lists all industrial, construction, transportation, and public services units, as well as research, design, and technological engineering units, and the awards they received.

Leaders' Public Appearances for 1-7 Jul

AU0807200289

[Editorial Report] Romanian media report the following public appearances of Romanian leaders during the 1-7 July period (sources of each report given in parentheses):

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu opened the opera house building site in Bucharest on 5 July. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1927 GMT 5 Jul 89)

President Nicolae Ceausescu received outgoing U.S. Ambassador Roger Kirk in Bucharest on 4 July. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1658 GMT 4 Jul 89) The same day, Ceausescu chaired a PEC meeting in Bucharest. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 4 Jul 89) On 5 July, Nicolae Ceausescu received the SRV vice chairman of Council of Ministers in Bucharest. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 5 Jul 89) The same day Ceausescu received GDR trade union leader Harry Tisch in Bucharest. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1919 GMT 5 Jul 89) Also on 5 July, Ceausescu met with Yasir 'Arafat at talks and a luncheon in Bucharest. (Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 5 Jul 89) On 6 July, Ceausescu welcomed delegations to the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee meeting in Bucharest. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 6 Jul 89) On 7 July, Ceausescu opened the Warsaw Pact summit in Bucharest (Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 7 Jul 89) and gave a dinner for Warsaw Pact delegates in Bucharest. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1903 GMT 7 Jul 89)

Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee [PEC], attended U.S. Ambassador Roger Kirk's 4 July reception in Bucharest on 4 July. (Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Jul 89 p 6)

Lieutenant General Ilie Ceausescu visited the USSR from 30 June-5 July. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 5 July 89)

PEC member Miu Dobrescu met GDR trade union leader Harry Tisch in Bucharest on 4 July. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1735 GMT 4 Jul 89)

Ludovic Fazekas, PEC member, attended a Romanian-SRV Government Commission session in Bucharest on 4 July (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1527 GMT 4 Jul 89) and signed the session protocol on 5 July. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 5 Jul 89)

Manea Manescu, PEC member, was received by Argentinian President Menem in Buenos Aires on 7 July. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1859 GMT 7 Jul 89)

Leaders' Public Appearances for 8-14 Jul

AU1607163889

[Editorial Report] Romanian media report the following public appearances of Romanian leaders during the 8-14 July period (source of each report given in parentheses):

Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party (RCP), Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania, Ion Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee (PEC) of the RCP Central Committee, and Ioan Totu, candidate PEC member met with Rezso Nyers, president of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, Miklos Nemeth, Hungarian premier, and Gyula Horn, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, in Bucharest on 8 July. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1251 GMT 8 Jul 89)

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, and wife Elena Ceausescu met with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, and wife Raisa Gorbacheva, in Bucharest on 8 July 1989, and on the same night, the Ceausescus hosted dinner for the Gorbachevs. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0515 GMT 8 Jul 89) PEC Member Emil Bobu, PEC Member Ion Dinca, and Ion Stoian, candidate PEC member offered condolences on Janos Kadar's death, at the Hungarian Embassy in Bucharest on 13 July. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1641 GMT 13 Jul 89)

Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, and Eugeniu Radulescu, minister of the machine construction, received Antonios Habib, Syrian oil minister, in Bucharest on 13 July. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1634 GMT 13 Jul 89)

PEC Member Emil Bobu, Defense Minister Vasile Milea, and Ilie Ceausescu, deputy minister of defense, met with a Polish military delegation in Bucharest on 14 July. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1648 GMT 14 Jul 89)

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, attended a meeting of the leaders of the Warsaw Pact member countries at the State Council Palace in Bucharest on 8 July 1989 (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1248 GMT 8 Jul 89) and saw them off on the same day upon their departure from Bucharest (Bucharest Domestic Romanian 1500 GMT 8 Jul 89). On 11 July, Ceausescu received a delegation of the Arab Parliamentary Union in Bucharest (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2005 GMT 11 Jul 89) and on the same day he received the editor in chief of the Spanish newspaper ABC and granted him an interview. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1219 GMT 11 Jul 89)

Nicolae Ceausescu chaired the plenary meeting of the National Council of Working People that started proceedings in Bucharest on 12 July. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1859 GMT 12 Jul 89) and addressed the plenum at the end of the proceedings on 13 July (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1441 GMT 13 Jul 89); On 14 July he chaired a PEC meeting in Bucharest. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 14 Jul 89)

PEC Member Nicolae Constantin, met with Jiang Zemin, secretary general of the CPC Central Committee, in Beijing on 10 July 1989. (Bucharest AGERPRES in english 1730 GMT 10 Jul 89)

Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly received a delegation of the Arab Interparliamentary Union in Bucharest on 8 July. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1107 GMT 8 Jul 89)

Manea Manescu, vice president of the Romanian State Council held talks with Argentinian officials in Buenos Aires on 13 July. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1427 GMT 13 Jul 89)

'Anti-Yugoslav' U.S. Senate Amendment Viewed

LD2107012689 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1903 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] Washington, 20 Jul (TANJUG)—The new amendment on Yugoslavia, just adopted by the U.S. Senate in connection with the State Department budget, criticizes the state of human rights in Yugoslavia but in this context, it does not name any nation or nationality in particular.

Unlike the recently adopted amendment in the House of Representatives and the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, the latest "action of concern" for the situation in Yugoslavia was a result of the discussion, verging on a polemic, at yesterday's plenary session of the Senate.

First, the senator from South Dakota, Larry Pressler, proposed a wording similar to that used in the amendment to the bill on U.S. Aid to Foreign Countries, although it was later subdued.

In an oral explanation of his latest attempt, Pressler, known as an advocate of Albanian separatists, went even further and reportedly said that in Yugoslavia it is not just Albanians whose rights are endangered but also those of Croats, Slovenes, and the other "non-Serbian" peoples. He was countered by the senator from Maryland, Paul Sarbanes, who included the violation of Serbs' rights in Kosovo as well. He expressed the opinion that United States should not take sides in Yugoslavia's interethic disputes, which, as he said, have historic background. In his attempt to prevent the Senate from taking a one-sided view, he cited the recent impression of Helen Delic-Bentley, member of the House of Representatives.

A compromise was devised so that the amendment avoids naming any particular nation or nationality in Yugoslavia. Apart from supporting our country's independence, unity, and territorial integrity, the latest text, however, reiterates that human rights are being violated in Yugoslavia and expresses concern for the crisis in Kosovo. Thus one can get an impression that the violation of human rights generally occurs in Yugoslavia, but there are no specific examples.

The amendment must now be agreed to by both the House of Representatives and the Senate and it is highly unlikely that this will be adopted by September. At that point, the bill on U.S. Aid to Foreign Countries, with the amendment that supports Albanian separatism, is also expected to be near completion.

Committee Meets on Nonaligned Draft Documents

LD2007204389 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1920 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] Belgrade, July 20 (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia, in keeping with its role as host of the ninth non-aligned summit, to be held in September in Belgrade, has finished the meeting's draft documents which will be sent to all non-aligned countries early next week, it was announced on Thursday at a session of the Yugoslav committee for the preparation of the summit.

The draft documents, Yugoslav Foreign Minister Budimir Loncar said, reflect the priorities of the movement, with the main task being the "updating of the movement regarding the changes" in the world and the coordination of its work with contemporary trends.

Loncar said that the modernization and rationalization of the movement are necessary and that the draft documents also contain the Yugoslav orientation.

Instead of a detailed final document (the previous one had as many as 586 articles), the political declaration of the ninth summit, as the major document of the gathering, will contain only ten pages with a concise description of the movement's aims. The declaration will be followed by 17 short separate action documents on certain political and economic issues.

The Belgrade summit preparations to date, Loncar said, were carried out with the aim of modernizing the movement, forming a realistic view on the latest trends, naming priorities and setting the direction for the promotion of its activities. The movement will, at present be able to implement, in the most concrete way, what it advocated from its founding—the struggle for peace on the basis of democracy.

The Yugoslav State Presidency on Wednesday adopted the platform for Yugoslavia's actions at the summit.

Rounding up today's meeting of the committee for the preparation of the summit, its chairman, Yugoslav Presidency President Janez Drnovsek said that the summit should give concrete results and reach agreement on actions for the settlement of pressing world issues. He specially underscored the need for a determined nonaligned stand for the solution of the world economic problems.

Drnovsek said that the forthcoming summit should issue a special declaration on the debt problem, for example, and underscored the need that more attention should be given to new global problems, such as the preservation of the environment and human rights.

Markovic Receives West German Banking Official

LD2107013789 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1907 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jul (TANJUG)—The Federal Executive Council President, Ante Markovic, received the chairman of Westdeutsche Landesbank, Friedel Neuber, in Belgrade today. Markovic and Neuber talked about banking cooperation and considered the possibilities for the participation of Westdeutsche Landesbank in financing projects in Yugoslavia.

Mirkovic Talks With Italian Defense Official

LD2007121989 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1050 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jul (TANJUG)—In Bled today, Colonel General Stevan Mirkovic, chief of the General Staff of the SFRY Armed Forces, met Admiral Mario Porta, chief of the Defense Staff of the Italian Armed Forces.

The meeting and talks between two general staff chiefs of the two countries' Armed Forces were held in a working atmosphere. It was stated that inter-army cooperation was being carried out successfuly and that favorable conditions existed for its further advancement.

Bogicevic Elected to Presidency, Speaks on Kosovo

AU2007151889 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 20 Jul

[Text] Bogic Bogicevic will be the member of the SFRY Presidency from Bosnia-Hercegovina. This was decided by the Assembly of Bosnia-Hercegovina in a secret ballot. Here is a report from Sarajevo by Ljubomir Nikolic:

All 217 present delegates voted and Bogic Bogicevic, who was the only candidate, received 198 votes. Nineteen ballot papers were invalid.

At a secret referendum held less than 1 month ago, Bogicevic received over 609,000 votes, the largest number of votes among five candidates.

This election at the Assembly of Bosnia-Hercegovina made Bogic Bogicevic the youngest member of the State Presidency. Now it only remains for the delegates of the SFRY Assembly to confirm his election.

In a speech he made on the occasion, Bogic Bogicevic pointed out that the coming constitutional amendments and other measures must create conditions for the man to be able to make his own fortune without any [word indistinct] mediators.

Speaking about Kosovo, Bogic Bogicevic pointed out that legal and human injustice done in this part of our country must be corrected, and that everything must be done with a view to making it possible for Serbs, Montenegrins, and members of other peoples and nationalities to regain their rights. However, this cannot be done without the members of Albanian nationality, Bogicevic said.

Ambassador Protests Book on Macedonia in Greece

LD2007145789 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1325 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] Athens, 20 Jul (TANJUG)—Vladimir Sultanovic, SFRY ambassador in Greece, has lodged a sharp protest with the Greek Foreign Ministry over the publication by ANA, Athens' official news agency, of a booklet entitled "The So-Called Macedonian Issue," which contains untruths about and insults of the SFRY and the Socialist Republic of Macedonia.

Ambasador Sultanovic drew particular attention to the vehement nature of the text and the way it was presented to the Greek public. He asked for an official explanation from the Greek authorities.

Montenegrin Assembly Elects Group for Chamber

LD2007152489 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1407 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Summary] Titograd, 20 Jul (TANJUG)—At today's session of the Montenegrin Assembly, a 12-member delegation to the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly was elected. The new members are: Nikola Becir, Miodrag Gomilanovic, Rade Gregovic, Milivoje Jaukovic, Svetozar Kalezic, Dragan Kujovic, Milutin Lalic, Miodrag Lekovic, Veselin Pavicevic, Ranko Cetkovic, Azra Sehovic, and Nikola Samardzic.

Rohatinski Elected Serbian Council Member

LD2007122289 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1002 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] Zagreb, 20 Jul (TANJUG)—The Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia today appointed Dr Zeljko Rohatinski (born 1951) to the post of director general of the republican Institute for Social Planning and member of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia.

Dr Zeljko Rohatinski graduated from the economic faculty of Zagreb University, where he also received his M.A. and Ph.D. He published numerous professional papers. Until now, he had worked in the republican Institute for Social Planning and had been advisor in the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia.

Knin Serb Grants Interview, Goes to Prison

AU2007144089

[Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 15-16 July on page 3 carries a 2,100-word interview with Jovo Opacic, founder of the Serbian Cultural Society Zora in Knin, entitled: "We Do Not Hate Anybody." BORBA explains that its reporter Slavko Curuvija interviewed Opacic at the Krka Monastery during the Orthodox Church ceremonies on 8 July.

"Opacic is now in prison. He was sentenced for a misdemeanor to 40 days imprisonment, because together with a group of likeminded people, he 'disturbed the public,' 'behaved in an unbecoming way,' and 'disrupted public peace and order' during the Knin celebrations of the 600th anniversary of the Kosovo Battle. Opacic and his comrades in fact tried by force to hold a meeting in front of the Lazarica church in Dalmatian Kosovo, interrupted the

official program, and provoked the incident that is known to the Yugoslav public at large. A day earlier, Opacic and several tens of his adherents founded the Serbian Cultural Society Zora at Kistanje near Knin, and Opacic became its first president."

In his interview, Opacic says that the society intends to "cultivate and develop the traditions of the Serbian people" of the region. Asked where the Western borders of Serbia would be in a Yugoslav confederation, Opacic evades the question as follows:

"For the Serbian people who live outside the present borders of Serbia, I see a solution in establishing cultural autonomies within the national states of other peoples. The Serbs in Croatia would continue to live in Croatia, but in Croatia as a modern state, politically, economically, and culturally polyvalent state of free citizens. The Serbian people who live in such a Croatian state could well be incorporated in it politically and culturally."

The next question is: "Why would the present federal system hinder all this?"

Opacic replies: "It is a fact that the Croatian and the Slovene peoples wish to have their own states. We have no right to deny a people its right to its own state."

Slovene 1971 Presidency Opponents Rehabilitated

AU2007153389 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 14 Jul 89 p 2

[J.P. report: "Cene Maticic Politically Rehabilitated"]

[Text] Domzale, 13 Jul—Cene Maticic and the other initiators of the action of 25 deputies who proposed a third candidate for the SFRY Presidency post in 1971 did not act contrary to the Constitution and the laws. The sociopolitical assessment of their action at that time was onesided and too sharp. Reexamining the case, the Domzale Communal Assembly decided that there had been no reasons for the lack of confidence shown to Cene Maticic and others involved in the action at that time.

This is the response of the Domzale Communal Assembly adopted by its three chambers at their sessions yesterday and today. Practically, this means the political rehabilitation of Maticic and the deputies who 18 years ago proposed Ernest Petric as a member of the SFRY Presidency [to oppose Mitja Ribicic]; although the nomination was promptly withdrawn, the proposers were removed from political life in one way or another soon afterwards, and some of them had great difficulties in finding jobs.

Letter Replies to Mandic Article, Statement

AU2007132189 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Jul 89 p 7

[Letter by Milos Ciric, Borut Pahor, and Milan Balazic: "A Peaceful Europe and Mandic's Tank Revolution"]

[Text] In reply to the article by Petar B. Mandic carried in our paper on 7 July, and in connection with the discussion about the Theses of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, we have received another letter from Ljubljana. We are publishing it under the title that the authors themselves have given it.

Comrade Mandic, believe us when we say that we would not allow ourselves to clash with you personally but, for this very reason, we must clash with your views which obviously are not the views of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] nor (we hope) of the League of Communists of Serbia.

We will not inquire who stands behind you, or rather behind your views, because that would be a sign of immature political culture, but it cannot be Slobodan Milosevic, because he said at the 20th LCY Central Committee session that "as long as anybody lives under the delusion that something can be imposed through the so-called relationship of forces, we will not move from the deadlock in solving the crisis of Yugoslav society. The solutions that use the so-called relationship of forces neglect one essential fact: that we are a federation. Yugoslavia is a federal community of all the peoples and nationalities that live in it. This means that they are all equal to one another, or rather that they have an equal position in the economic, political, and cultural life of the country in which they live. This, one may say undisputed, statement must be pondered over for all these reasons, and for some time now there has been an awareness in Yugoslavia that a collection of votes may decide on the fate of one part of the whole and that the relationship of forces may suspend the federal system, but this would mean that other peoples may decide on the fate of one people, regardless of whether that people agrees with their decisions."

We deeply agree with Comrade Slobodan Milosevic on these views. If anything, the quoted statement means the following: Democratic centralism may be one of the principles of internal organization of the parties, but under our circumstances, while the League of Communists still has a monopoly role in the political system, this (democratic) principle is distorted into the rule of the majority over a minority. In our country, where the several League of Communists organizations still represent, so to speak, national sovereignty, the principle would lead to an outvoting of entire peoples. Therefore, let us categorically state here that, like Slobodan Milosevic, we do not agree with the majority-minority relationship

regarding the questions of the sovereignty of peoples. (Has the Serbian stand perhaps changed because of the proportional representation of the delegates at the congress?)

Totalitarian Logic

Only the introduction of internal pluralism in the republics would create the conditions for stable political combinations (also according to the principles of democratic centralism for those that accept it), which would make closer interethnic and inter-republican links possible within the Yugoslav political area on the basis of similar political programs.

However, as long as democracy has not yet reached that level of development, the several republican organizations of the League of Communists (including the League of Communists of Slovenia) are one of the guarantors of the right to self-determination which prevents the constitutionally entrenched equality of the peoples, the sovereignty of the republics, and the federal system of Yugoslavia from being changed into a "prison of the peoples." Of course, those who think that Yugoslavia indeed is a prison of the peoples are afraid of this principle more than anybody else. If this is counterrevolution, Slobodan Milosevic is a counterrevolutionary par excellence.

Comrade Mandic slyly uses the basic paradigm of totalitarian logic: The justification of one's own "universal" demand is tacitly assumed in advance, and this demand, with its pretension of universality, never terrorizes others, but "terrorism" is ascribed in advance to others who are said to exert "pressure" against this "universality."

While making one's own interests universal and united, the adversary is blamed for doing something that he indeed does: advocate his own interests. In brief, the League of Communists of Serbia is made out to be a pure incarnation of the Yugoslav spirit, and all the others who do not bow to it are assumed to be wrecking unity with their dissidence. Surely you do not think that the delegates at the LCY Congress will forget their interests or the interests of the peoples they represent? Or that we will allow the delegates at the LCY Congress (composed on the well-known proportional basis) to decide, for instance, on differentiation in the League of Communists of Slovenia and thus (also) on the fate of the Slovene people? The people will decide on their fate by themselves. Nobody will make them bow to unitarianism or ascribe separatism to them.

Who Plays With the Fate of Yugoslavia?

We will not allow anybody, including you, Comrade Mandic, to play with the fate of Yugoslavia, with the Slovenes or without them. You need not worry that the Slovenes will let themselves be chased so quickly out of Yugoslavia, which they indeed did help to create and build. We are convinced that through but the more than 40 years of life in the Yugoslav community, many more links have been forged than you imagine: for instance, the Yugoslav market for which proper prospects are only now opening up, or the Yugoslav People's Army as the guarantor of freedom and peace. It would be very sad if the only link uniting the Yugoslav peoples were the LCY, because then a possible dissolution of the LCY would automatically cause Yugoslavia to fall apart. The League of Communists is a significant element that links Yugoslavia, but Yugoslavia is held together by many more links. It has become quite clear who is the one that with his Stalinist eye sees plotters and enemies all around him, and who brings disorder and alarm to the Yugoslav public with his paranoid constructions, and who advocates a rational elimination of conflicts.

Anyway, Comrade Mandic behaves as if we were not in the midst of intensive attempts to renew the League of Communists just now, and he is flogging the dead horse of a once modern, vanguard party that knows history and the future of development, and that uses this knowledge as an excuse for anything. Had it not be such a serious matter, we would write the following sentence: "We are in a catastrophic social crisis, and the solution is to assert even more the leading (read: monolithic) role of the League of Communists (read: its elite), so that the crisis will be even more catastrophic, but at least we will have a leading force which will assume the care for getting us out of the crisis." However, this is not a suitable time for such jokes. Mandic's idea of a Leninist party of the proletariat—locking the workers in an impeccable ghetto of a "pure" workers class, a single truth that makes any other position appear to be infamously failed revisionism, reducing the rights of a minority because of the danger of factionalism, treating internal democracy in the League of Communists as federalization and nationalism, and so forth—leads us to the conclusion that Mandic only knows, and recognizes, the party in power. There is simply no place and no prospects for a democratic LCY in his thoughts... It is only a step away from misdeeds in the name of the "dictatorship of the proletariat," the dictatorship of the party, the dictatorship of the party bureaucratic elite, and the dictatorship of the great leader.

Mandic's mixture of traditional Stalinism (calls to unity, "differentiation," and the reactivation of the myth of the people-the party-the leader-unity-victory), of rightist populism (antibureaucratic revolution, identifying the enemy ethnically, creating the impression of a state of emergency), of statism (strivings for a unitary state), and of presenting the national interests of the community where these interests originate as general Yugoslav interests: no, thank you. Such democratization is an excellent weapon against democracy.

Because the party has failed as a guarantor of unity and overall social integration because of its factional struggles and an actual decomposition of the monolithism that had been built, and because formal democratic machinery has not been built to enable these struggles to be articulated

within political pluralism, the differences in views are being looked at as an exception, a trauma, a nightmare, and not as a part of the normal working of the system.

The League of Communists Must Be Renewed as a Modern Party

The true obstacle to Yugoslavia's stability are not the differences, but the striving to abolish these differences. This striving necessarily provokes a "cannibalism" of the majority against the minority, which of course is not welcomed with a smile by the minority.

This then is a question of the quality and the kind of power—at least this is how we understand the renewal of the League of Communists—a question of searching for a way out of the total and lasting power of uncertain legitimity, and for a way to a divided power, limited in time, and therefore democratic and thus legitimate.

This, however, presupposes the possibility of opposition to the leadership of the state, criticism, alternative programs, in brief: the right to political opposition and competition.

Therefore it is imperative for us that the following constitutional principles be affirmed: freedom of forming and joining organizations with political aims; freedom of expression; the right to free, direct, and secret elections; different and competitive sources of information; and institutions that guarantee that the composition of the decisionmaking organs depends on elections or the publicly expressed demands of the voters.

In a political system designed in this way, the League of Communists must be renewed as a modern party which will enter political competition on an equal footing and with equal rights. This would make possible a stable and evolutionary transition from hegemony to democracy.

We need to invent new social organizations which would not be encompassed by party representation, and we need to ensure institutionally that a consensus can be reached above the parties. However, the monopoly on the right to power must be abolished as a precondition. This means that there should be an organized expression of political pluralism of (general) interests and global political visions.

The condition for a society to be democratic is that all its members have to be in an equal position. Therefore, any a priori vanguard role (which the League of Communists renounced at the 1988 conference, which Mandic should know) is incompatible with democracy. Mandic's comprehension of democracy is most distinctly reflected in the LCY Statute, Article 19, where it is said that "...all political subjects of socialist society and all factors of the political system" must "strive to change their decisions or solutions...if they are not in conformity with the program and policy of the League of Communists...and the representatives of the League of Communists remain in a minority...which is to say, despite the fact that they have been adopted by a majority, for instance in the Socialist Alliance of the Working People, the Assembly, and so forth...." Such a vanguard role and democracy simply have nothing in common. It is clearly shown who actually makes decisions in society.

Have You Had, Comrade, Some Other Tanks in Mind?

In conclusion, we must nevertheless concede some points to Comrade Mandic. It is difficult to argue with somebody whose clock, as regards Marxism, has stopped at the Second or Third International, who calls the Yugoslav crisis (one could simply say agony) revolution, and who reduces complex social processes and judges them against Stalinist concoctions, revolution, and counterrevolution. We also admit that we deserve tanks if East Berlin workers, the Hungarian people in the streets of Budapest, the Prague Spring, and the Chinese students have deserved tanks, only because we desire—as they have desired—a free and better life.

We admit that we fear tanks in the year of Mandic in a peaceful Europe, although we are firmly convinced that the Yugoslav Army is 1,000 percent more mature than Mandic, in his obscene cynicism, supposes. Finally, we admit that one of our aims is also the aim of our Army, and luckily also one of the European long-term aims: to one day drive all together in the tanks of all the armies, which are made forever obsolete, to a picnic from the Atlantic to the Urals.

Comrade Mandic, let us stop joking: The SFRY Presidency is still the supreme commander of the Yugoslav People's Army. Have you had some other tanks in mind?